

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1976

Established 1887

banese Choose President Tuesday

By Douglas Watson

PARIS, April 27 (UPI)—The election of a new president of Lebanon by the 88-member parliament was scheduled today for Tuesday.

Speaker Kamel Assad set the election of a successor to President Suleiman Franjeh, meeting with the parliament's Rules Committee.

The question now is whether the election will be the end of the end of a war that has claimed more than 100,000 lives and wounded a million of 3 million, or if it will set off a new round of heavy combat.

A newspaper editor predicted the majority of the parliament will agree on a candidate, but will try to facilitate the election. If not some may try to trouble and the voting itself may not be possible.

In this month, members of the parliament enacted a constitutional amendment to elect a successor to be elected for a six-year term that expires in 1982.

Mr. Franjeh, 65, a Christian, was elected president in 1973. He signed the amendment, allowing the president to be elected for a six-year term.

Mr. Franjeh has yet to agree to resign, once a successor is chosen.

There were some mortar attacks in this city's harbor area yesterday afternoon, fighting continued at a level considerably lower than before Mr. Franjeh signed the amendment.

One of the two leading presidential candidates is Raymond S. Eddé, son of former Lebanese president Eddé, who has been elected to the parliament.

Mr. Eddé is a Christian, but his father was a Maronite. He is a member of the parliament, but he is not a candidate for the presidency.

Other chief presidential candidates are Elias Sarkis, who lost to Mr. Franjeh in the 1973 election, and Mr. Sarkis is governor of the central bank.

Syrian Support
Sarkis apparently has the support of many Christians, while Mr. Eddé is favored by the left. A key question, still unanswered, is whether Syria would block Mr. Eddé's election.

Mr. Assad traveled to Beirut to meet with Syrian leaders. After meeting with Mr. Assad, Mr. Eddé said that he may not have a liking for Assad, but I don't know that I stand against any candidate.

Law in Lebanon, the president has been reserved for a Maronite, who comprise 30 percent of the population. Both Mr. Eddé and Mr. Sarkis are Christians.

Mr. Eddé's seat is reserved for a Shiite Muslim, who account for 31 percent of the population. The highest post, has been reserved for a Shiite Muslim, the largest group with about 19 percent of the population.

primary objective of the community. Muslim leftist in this civil war has been and Lebanon's "confessional" system, which has favored the Christians though the Muslims are a majority.



FACE-TO-FACE—CIA Director George Bush (left), arriving to testify before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, met its chairman, Sen. Frank Church.

Senate Wavers on Recommendation To Tighten Controls on Intelligence

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).

—A day after the release of the Senate's critical study of U.S. intelligence operations which recommended a single oversight committee, senators failed to agree on how to provide more unified control of spying activities.

The Senate Rules Committee voted today to strip a proposed Senate panel of exclusive jurisdiction over spies, legislation affecting them and budgets giving them money.

By a 54-40 vote, the committee approved a proposal that this jurisdiction be shared with four other committees. Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, said the vote "greatly weakens" the new panel, recommended in yesterday's Senate Select Committee on Intelligence report.

At the same time, the committee postponed action on a new study of U.S. intelligence agencies proposed as a substitute for the panel. The proposed study drew criticism from senators who said it would not change the present, fragmented system of committees with jurisdiction over the intelligence agencies.

This fragmented system has been blamed for failing in the past to halt wrongdoing in the intelligence community.

Sen. Clark said the proposal for a new study "would totally repudiate" the Senate Intelligence Committee report. He said a select committee proposed to make the study would have "no authority to do anything but study and review."

The study was proposed by Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., chairman of the Rules Committee.

The amendment to make a standing intelligence panel share its jurisdiction was sponsored by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala. Approval came after Sen. Clark tried unsuccessfully to dilute opposition to the panel from senior senators by limiting its jurisdiction to the CIA and spy budget authorization.

Under the amendment the panel would be forced to share its power with the committees on armed services, foreign relations, appropriations and the judiciary. These committees have traditionally exercised jurisdiction over intelligence operations.

Voting for the amendment were Sens. Allen, Cannon, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., Hugh Scott, R-Pa., and Robert Griffin, R-Mich. Those opposing the amendment were Sens. Clark, Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., Harrison Williams, D-N.J., and Mark Hatfield, R-Ore.

The Senate Intelligence Committee yesterday made strong (Continued on Page 4, Col. 8)

Related stories, all on Page 4, include:

- The CIA owned a complex of insurance companies whose profits were invested in private industry.
- Since 1947, the CIA has undertaken thousands of covert actions abroad, with only partial success.
- The CIA plans to continue to employ as agents more than 25 journalists or other representatives of U.S. news organizations, although accredited correspondents will not be hired.
- Two East European diplomats photographed CIA officers at funeral services for slain Athens station chief in Washington.

Sen. Clark said the proposal for a new study "would totally repudiate" the Senate Intelligence Committee report. He said a select committee proposed to make the study would have "no authority to do anything but study and review."

The study was proposed by Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., chairman of the Rules Committee.

The amendment to make a standing intelligence panel share its jurisdiction was sponsored by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala. Approval came after Sen. Clark tried unsuccessfully to dilute opposition to the panel from senior senators by limiting its jurisdiction to the CIA and spy budget authorization.

Under the amendment the panel would be forced to share its power with the committees on armed services, foreign relations, appropriations and the judiciary. These committees have traditionally exercised jurisdiction over intelligence operations.

Voting for the amendment were Sens. Allen, Cannon, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., Hugh Scott, R-Pa., and Robert Griffin, R-Mich. Those opposing the amendment were Sens. Clark, Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., Harrison Williams, D-N.J., and Mark Hatfield, R-Ore.

The Senate Intelligence Committee yesterday made strong (Continued on Page 4, Col. 8)

Sen. Clark said the proposal for a new study "would totally repudiate" the Senate Intelligence Committee report. He said a select committee proposed to make the study would have "no authority to do anything but study and review."

The study was proposed by Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., chairman of the Rules Committee.

The amendment to make a standing intelligence panel share its jurisdiction was sponsored by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala. Approval came after Sen. Clark tried unsuccessfully to dilute opposition to the panel from senior senators by limiting its jurisdiction to the CIA and spy budget authorization.

Under the amendment the panel would be forced to share its power with the committees on armed services, foreign relations, appropriations and the judiciary. These committees have traditionally exercised jurisdiction over intelligence operations.

Voting for the amendment were Sens. Allen, Cannon, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., Hugh Scott, R-Pa., and Robert Griffin, R-Mich. Those opposing the amendment were Sens. Clark, Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., Harrison Williams, D-N.J., and Mark Hatfield, R-Ore.

The Senate Intelligence Committee yesterday made strong (Continued on Page 4, Col. 8)

Kissinger Gives 10-Point Plan For Black Rule in Rhodesia

Smith to Seat Four Africans In His Cabinet

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 27.—Prime Minister Ian Smith said tonight that he will appoint four African chiefs as full government ministers tomorrow and six other black Africans as deputy ministers.

Mr. Smith made the announcement in a major radio and television speech, during which he also criticized U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He said Mr. Kissinger, who today outlined a firmer U.S. policy toward Rhodesia, had "preconceived" ideas about the situation here.

The Prime Minister did not name the chiefs who will become full government ministers. The chiefs are widely regarded as passive, nonpolitical leaders.

Representatives of both wings of Rhodesia's divided African National Council immediately rejected Mr. Smith's initiative.

"It is not enough to present a black face—the people themselves must choose the representatives of their liking," said Josiah Chinamano, vice-president of the "internal" faction.

Elliott Gabellah, deputy president of the "external" group, said Mr. Smith "is merely scratching the surface of the serious problem that is facing Rhodesia. He is hiding his head in the sand."

The present Cabinet of the ruling Rhodesia Front party consists of 16 whites.

All the new full ministers are expected to be chosen from the 10 black chiefs who sit in the Rhodesian Senate, the upper house of Parliament.

In his broadcast, Mr. Smith said, "As is well known, the chiefs are the traditional leaders of the African people—leaders in every sphere."

He dismissed opinions that the



Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister.



Secretary Henry Kissinger speaking in Lusaka.

tribal chiefs should be kept out of politics, declaring, "This is a fallacious argument when one looks back through history."

"Let us be frank. If the chiefs of today divorce themselves from the politics surrounding them, then make no mistake—tomorrow they will no longer be chiefs."

Mr. Smith said that the Rh-

desian government had been waiting for several years to give blacks a voice in government, but that this move had been delayed while attempts at reaching a constitutional settlement continued.

"However," he said, "we can no longer deny our black Rhodesians a voice in government."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Kissinger's Ghana Trip Canceled; U.S. Cites Agitation by Russians

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 27 (UPI)—U.S. State Department officials said today that student demonstrations provoked by Soviet officials have caused the cancellation of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's 24-hour visit to Ghana, which was scheduled to begin tomorrow.

The officials told reporters of the cancellation as Mr. Kissinger left by plane from the Zambian capital, Lusaka, for Kinshasa, the fourth stop of his African tour.

Accra gave the health of Ghana's head of state, Col. Ignatius Acheampong, as the reason for calling off the visit. But, the State Department officials said, Soviet officials have been agitating among Ghanaian students and politicians, creating security concerns, and that was the reason for Mr. Kissinger cancelling the trip.

As expected, the program announced in a midday speech here included a renewed administration commitment to repeal the so-called Byrd Amendment, which abrogated U.S. compliance with a 10-year-old United Nations ban on importation of Rhodesian chrome and other metals.

The speech, furthermore, included rhetorical expressions of solidarity with the black majority in Rhodesia, even though the Kissinger program fell far short of offering material support to nationalist forces now waging guerrilla warfare. For the first time Mr. Kissinger referred to Rhodesia as "Zimbabwe"—an ideological necessity in the context of African nationalism.

Officials insisted that Mr. Kissinger had carefully cleared all 10 points of his program personally with Mr. Ford in two hour-long sessions and that both the Cabinet and the National Security Council had been fully informed. "It is an administration decision," an official said firmly.

Kaunda Is Host
Mr. Kissinger delivered his address at a luncheon given by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, expressing moderate confidence that Mr. Kaunda and other African leaders will accept it as a concrete signal of U.S. encouragement of what they believe is the inevitable wave of the future.

President Kaunda and Mr. Kissinger embraced each other at the end of the speech, and Mr. Kaunda told Mr. Kissinger, "Some of us were emotionally charged when you were speaking. We couldn't believe this was a secretary of state from Washington, D.C."

"We are fully convinced the statement you have just made... represents the sentiments of the great majority of the American people."

"We thank you and your President for selecting Zambia to make this important statement, which represents an important turning point from the past."

"Please assure President Ford of our support. The program you (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Prefer Coalition Cabinet Lisbon Rivals Score Socialist Plan

LISBON, April 27 (UPI)—The Socialist vote to form a minority government to rule alone was criticized today by other parties' leaders as undesirable and unworkable.

The Popular Democratic party leader, Francisco Sa Carneiro, threatened to provoke a crisis in the caretaker sixth provisional government over the issue. But the conservative Social Democratic Center leader, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, while criticizing the Socialists, said a crisis should be avoided until after a presidential election June 27.

"We believe a ministerial crisis would be inconvenient at the moment and that all efforts should be focused on the presidential election," Mr. Freitas do Amaral said.

The two leaders addressed

news conferences as Portugal emerged from its first free legislative elections in 50 years with four major minority parties.

Socialists Lead Vote

The Socialists, who led with 34.97 percent of the vote, plan to try to ignore the other parties and form a government of Socialists, independents and military officers once the president is elected. In the interim, they rejected making any change in the existing Socialist, Popular Democrat and Communist coalition in the government.

Mr. Sa Carneiro, whose party came second with 24.03 percent of the vote, demanded the ouster of the single Communist minister in the Cabinet. He said a new government should be formed that would reflect the kind of

cabinet that will take office after a president is elected.

"Our party's permanence in the government has been compromised by the Socialists' rejection of a new coalition after the presidential elections," he said. "We will make our decision on whether to remain in the caretaker government this week."

Shortly after his news conference Mr. Sa Carneiro met with his national executive to discuss the issue and the party's post-electoral position. A similar meeting was held by the Socialists. The Social Democratic Center planned one for the weekend.

Mr. Freitas do Amaral's conservatives scored the biggest gain of the election, increasing their share of the vote to 15.81 percent from the 7.8 percent they received in last year's Constituent Assembly election. The Communists also improved their standing, rising to 14.56 percent from 12.5 percent, with the help of an allied party that did not field candidates this year.

The Communist newspaper O Dia called the outcome a victory for the left because the results gave the Socialists and Communists a combined 34-seat majority in the 283-man legislature. The Socialists would have an even greater majority with an alliance with other parties, but this appeared unlikely on a formal basis.

With all votes accounted for except those from emigrants, the Socialists had 106, the Popular Democratic party 71, the Social Democratic Center 41, the Communists 40 and the Popular Socialist Union 1.

The residents overseas were given four seats to fill.



Francisco Sa Carneiro of the Popular Democratic party.

Third World Leads List of 21 New Cardinals

From Wire Dispatches

VATICAN CITY, April 27.—Twenty-one new cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church were appointed today by Pope Paul VI, most of them from Third World countries. The names of two were not disclosed.

The list also includes the recently installed archbishop of Westminster, Abbot George Basil Hughes, and the archbishop of Exeter, the most Rev. Licio Leal, the first cardinal to be appointed in a Communist country since 1969: the archbishop of Washington, D.C., the Most Rev. William Baum, and the archbishop of Buenos Aires, Juan Carlos Aramburu.

For the first time, Uganda,

the Dominican Republic and Senegal are to have cardinals.

The last cardinals to be appointed in Communist countries were the Most Rev. Stefan Trochta of Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, and the Most Rev. Giulio Rossi, bishop of Cluj and Gherla, Romania.

Oldest of Cardinals
Also on today's list was a Pole serving as head of the church's Ecclesiastical Court, Stanislaw Filipiak. At 74, he is the oldest of the new cardinals.

The new cardinals will be elevated at a consistory May 24. Pope Paul chose two of the cardinals "in pectore," Latin for "in his breast."

This meant the Pope reserved

the right to keep the names secret even from the new cardinals themselves until some future time, perhaps forever.

If and when the Pope makes their names public, the "in pectore" cardinals will assume office retroactively with seniority dating to the May consistory.

If he dies without revealing their names, the nominations will die with him—as happened to three "in pectore" cardinals in the century.

Pope John XXIII created three "in pectore" cardinals at his 1960 consistory, keeping their names secret because all three then were held in Communist prisons in Eastern Europe.

Today's nominations will bring (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Timetable Set For Fall of Moro Regime in Italy

ROME, April 27 (UPI)—Parliamentary leaders today set what amounted to a timetable for the fall of Premier Aldo Moro's minority government by the end of the week, clearing the way for June elections that may bring the Communists into the government.

The leaders of Italy's seven national parties agreed that Mr. Moro would go before Parliament tomorrow to present the Christian Democratic government's economic recovery program, in a final attempt to stay in power.

Debate is expected to close late Friday with the resignation of the government.

The Socialists made the government's defeat likely yesterday when they announced they would switch from abstention to opposition because of differences over economic measures, a liberalized abortion law and whether the Communists should have a say on economic policy.

Italy's 1976 election results are as follows:

Party	Seats
Christian Democrats	230
Italian Socialists	106
Italian Communists	40
Italian Socialists (Left)	71
Italian Socialists (Right)	41
Italian Socialists (Center)	41
Italian Socialists (Far Left)	41
Italian Socialists (Far Right)	41
Italian Socialists (Total)	283

Sending More Data Debated

U.S. Gives Italy Identification On Another in Lockheed Case

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—A Senate subcommittee yesterday turned over to the State Department for transmission to Italy the identification of another Italian official who may have taken bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. At the same time, however, the Justice Department—which gets the data from the State Department and handles its transmission—is debating whether to furnish the Italians any more information about Lockheed bribes because of the publication in Italy of some of the information already provided.

The Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations recently subpoenaed Lockheed for more information relating to its payments in both Italy and Japan, according to subcommittee sources. The information was picked up by a State Department courier yesterday, the sources said, and also will be forwarded to the Justice Department.

The information concerning the Italian payments is said not to contain any more specific information about which of three premlers might have been the recipient of Lockheed money.

It does identify, however, the job held by an official named in a Lockheed code book as "Pun," and thus could move the

Italian investigation forward. "Pun" was earlier said to be an Italian official involved in Lockheed payments.

The agreement under which the United States is turning information about Lockheed's bribes over to other countries specifies that those countries will not make the data public unless they bring formal charges based on it. In the case of Japan, the statute of limitations has already run out on some of the bribes reportedly paid there.

Richard Thornburgh, the assistant attorney general in charge of the Criminal Division, has said that documents furnished to Italian officials "may have been improperly disclosed." Mr. Thornburgh added that the Justice Department "is looking into the matter to determine if violations of the confidentiality" have occurred and if this may "impair further implementation of the agreement."

Antonio Brancaccio, chief of staff of the Italian Ministry of Justice, arrived here yesterday and paid a courtesy call on Mr. Thornburgh. Mr. Brancaccio was to meet with John Kenney, Mr. Thornburgh's deputy, today. He will be asked to explain the apparent violation of the agreement by Italian officials.

If the Justice Department decides not to give the Italians more data, the subcommittee would have to determine whether to provide information directly to them.

Congressmen Find Chinese Cool to Arms

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—China is not interested in buying U.S. weapons or in forming a defense alliance with the United States, according to members of a congressional delegation just back from a week's visit to China.

The group did not meet with Hua Guo-feng, the new premier, but conferred for 90 minutes with Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao and Foreign Minister Shiao Kuang-hua.

"They were not interested in a formal defense association with the United States," Rep. William Randall, D-Mo., reported. "They expressed no interest in acquiring either U.S. weapons or military technology."

In a telephone interview, he said the Chinese believe they have "irreconcilable differences with Russia." He added that Chinese officials stressed their determination to be "independent and self-reliant."

The delegation, led by Rep. Melvin Price, D-Ill., returned Sunday from a trip undertaken at the invitation of the Chinese. Nine members of the House Armed Services and International Relations Committees made the journey.

Rep. Randall said the Chinese position seemed to be, "You go your way and we'll go ours." He added, "I believe in their sincerity."

Radicals Reappear

HONG KONG, April 27 (NYT).—The leading members of what is known as China's radical faction, including Chairman Mao Tse-tung's wife, Chiang Ching, took part in a ceremony honoring the militia in Peking last night. It was their first appearance since the ouster of Teng Hsiao-ping, the former deputy premier, earlier this month.

The radicals' absence from public view since Mr. Teng's ouster, and the simultaneous promotion of Mr. Hua to premier, has spawned off speculation about their fate.

U.S. Blend Cigarettes

Space Out Russians

MOSCOW, April 27 (AP).—The Apollo-Soyuz cigarette created for the joint American-Soviet space flight last July, has become the most popular high-quality cigarette in the Soviet Union, a spokesman for the state tobacco industry said today.

A half-billion Apollo-Soyuz cigarettes were manufactured in 1975, and so far this year 300 million have been made. About 35 billion high-quality cigarettes of many brands were made in 1975. Apollo-Soyuz cigarettes are made of 30 per cent Soviet tobacco and 70 per cent Virginia and burley from the United States. The cigarettes and package were made in cooperation with Philip Morris. They sell for 60 kopeks (about \$30) a package and new stocks quickly disappear from tobacco shops and kiosks.

Silva Mind Control in Paris

Last May and November, Peggy Huddleston taught Mind Control to more than 100 persons in Paris. Almost all have directly reported the experience has enriched and broadened their personal horizons.

What is it?

A scientifically-based system that dramatically frees the innate powers of your mind, increasing concentration, memory, intuition, creativity, ESP, and enables relief of tension, headaches, migraines, insomnia, control of diet and smoking habits. The course will be given May 11-16, 11:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. 600,000 graduates in U.S. including hundreds of lawyers, physicians, bankers and university faculty.

Free introductory lectures:

Wednesday, May 5 at 8 p.m.
Monday, May 10 at 8 p.m.

Place: 11 Ave. Vavin, a voie privée opposite S.W. corner of Luxembourg Gardens, parallel to Rue Vavin.

Information: Paris, phone 504-03-54, only 5-7 p.m.; write: Mrs. Langhüß, 4 Rue Dufrenoy, 75016 Paris.



BUS BARRICADE IN BEIRUT—A battered city bus makes a traffic control barricade in Beirut's no-man's land between Moslem and Christian sectors of the city.

Ford Is Said to Be Weighing Compromise on Aid to Israel

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—President Ford, who has threatened to veto efforts to increase foreign aid for Israel this year, reportedly has agreed to consider a compromise plan to allow Israel an additional \$375 million in military credits.

Sen. Clifford Case, a leading supporter of Israel on the Foreign Relations Committee, met privately with Mr. Ford on Saturday and said yesterday that "it looks like there is a chance for a compromise."

"We both agreed it is desirable to avoid a confrontation," the New Jersey Republican said, in answer to questions.

A major clash between the Ford administration and the Congress has been a possibility ever since Mr. Ford overruled Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and threatened, earlier this month, to veto a pending foreign aid appropriations bill if it contained provisions that would, in effect, allow Israel an extra \$550 million for the period between the expiration of the 1975 fiscal year on June 30 and the start of a new fiscal-year system on Oct. 1.

France Agrees To Ease Reforms For Universities

PARIS, April 27 (Reuters).—Student unrest, marked by a strike still paralyzing most universities, appeared to be in a state of confusion today after government concessions on the contested education reforms that sparked the crisis.

Student strike leaders met in Paris to decide on continuing their protest.

At a meeting with university presidents here last night, Alice Samier-Selitz, the secretary of state for universities, agreed to modify a reform plan that would shape university courses more closely to France's economic needs.

The concessions included an assurance that universities may continue traditional liberal arts courses as desired and that technical advisory bodies set up to introduce new job-training degree courses would be "exclusively consultative."

Papuan Native Dress To Be Worn Fridays

PORT MORESBY, April 27 (Reuters).—Papua New Guinea's town dwellers are to be encouraged to discard their colonial-style shorts, shoes and long socks and wear national dress to work at least once a week, Prime Minister Michael Somare said today.

Mr. Somare—who himself has given up Western clothing for a Molokan lap lap (a midlength shirt) and sandals—said Friday would in future be national dress day in Papua New Guinea, to encourage a sense of national identity.

The original idea for the compromise figure came from the State Department, where it was pointed out to the White House that if Israel was allowed an additional \$375 million in military credits that must be repaid, the actual budget authority need only be increased by 10 per cent, or \$37.5 million—the guarantee that would have to be paid to banks if Israel defaulted on the loan.

And since Congress already had cut Israel's economic aid by \$55 million from the original administration request, the total for Israel in budget authority would not be larger than the initial request, although the total programmed aid would be.

10. The voices of children.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Loosening of State Controls Is Supported Poll Finds Spaniards Reject Movie Censorship

By Henry Gimger

MADRID, April 27 (NYT).—After almost 40 years of film censorship, most Spaniards reject the notion that the state should watch over public morals, according to a poll just taken.

The poll was commissioned by the government and, in accordance with the freer climate here, it has served as a basis for loosening state controls. Censorship of movie scripts was abolished recently and greater tolerance toward Spanish and foreign motion pictures is reflected by the variety of films being shown here now compared with last year.

The results of the poll were cited by Minister of Information Adolfo Martin Garmelo at the opening of a film festival in Valladolid yesterday. "The state has the duty," he said, "to see that the process of communication represented by movies be carried out freely and smoothly."

Mr. Martin Garmelo promised that the government, through a new cinema law, would seek diversification—a cinema that is pluralistic, since Spanish society also is pluralistic.

The poll was taken among 2,000 persons over the age of 15 described as representative of Spanish society. Those most favorable to the liberalization of policy concerning films tended to be younger and better educated than the others and lived in urban areas with a relatively high attendance at movies.

About 63 per cent of those questioned said that the state should not be the guardian of a person's morals. Only 33 per cent, however, were in favor of allowing adults to see all films without cuts and 78 per cent said that, if censorship was abolished, controls should be imposed to protect minors.

According to 62 per cent, a danger within a film does not depend on whether someone appears nude in it but rather on the story it tells. About 46 per cent thought freedom of films to express ideas on political, social and cultural problems had a beneficial educational effect while 19 per cent thought it made no difference.

While films are benefiting from the freer atmosphere, the state-run television network continues to be controversial because of several recent cases of censorship of programs that were considered objectionable on political or moral grounds.

Habits of the past also continue in book publishing, which traditionally has been the freest from official control of any

Smith Naming Four Africans

(Continued from Page 1)

means of expression. Last week, the police seized copies of a book by two Spanish journalists on events last month in Vitoria, where five persons died in labor riots. The book was critical of police action.

Another book, containing letters and drawings by children 6 to 11 years of age and addressed to "Dear Mr. King," was also seized without explanation.

In the book, a letter from another Juan Carlos, aged 9, said: "In Vitoria, there were three dead and the police said they fired in the air. On the 11th of my school year, written 'kiss-a-worker' and 'murderous monarchy' is a town near Alcala. A worker was shot by the Guard."

During a stopover yesterday in Tanzania, Mr. Kissinger reviewed the main points of the program with President Julius Nyerere, perhaps the most respected African national leader. Mr. Kissinger was pleasantly surprised to win a qualified endorsement.

Mr. Kissinger has made it clear to reporters traveling with him that he has no illusions that Mr. Nyerere or other Africans would be totally satisfied with a program that fell short of a complete material commitment to the rebel groups in Rhodesia.

Nevertheless, the tone of the speech and much of its substance was deliberately calculated to put utmost pressure on the Smith regime and warn it that continued reliance on political support in the United States even under a Republican president will henceforth be a delusion.

The Salisbury regime must understand that it cannot expect United States support either in diplomacy or in material help at any stage in its conflict," Mr. Kissinger warned. "On the contrary, it will face our unrelenting opposition until a negotiated settlement is achieved."

Message to Salisbury

To further this end, Mr. Kissinger went on, the United States intends to "communicate clearly and directly" to Salisbury the U.S. view of the urgency of a rapid negotiated settlement leading to majority rule.

Officials later explained that the message would be conveyed through a third party, most likely the British. It is understood an earlier plan to send a U.S. envoy to understand that the message was rejected. The ground that it would place the United States in the position of trying to mediate a conflict from which Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Ford would prefer to remain aloof.

In promising to press for repeal of the Byrd Amendment, the administration is taking a calculated risk, especially in an election year.

The amendment in the first place was virtually drafted by representatives of major mining and metallurgical companies, in the past Republican supporters. Accordingly, active enforcement of economic sanctions against Rhodesia, if it occurs, is certain to step on many corporate toes.

Officials estimate there were some \$5 million in U.S. investments in Rhodesia at the time of its secession from Britain in 1965.

South Africa's Position

South Africa, in the view of many African specialists, is a reluctant ally at best of Mr. Smith's intransigent regime. South Africa is encouraged in Mr. Kissinger's speech to "use its influence in Salisbury to promote a rapid negotiated settlement for majority rule in Rhodesia."

In addition, the Pretoria government is urged "to heed the warning signals of the past two years" and moderate its own internal policies of apartheid.

"There is still time to bring about a reconciliation of South Africa's people for the benefit of all," Mr. Kissinger said, adding a warning that "there is a limit to that time—a limit of far shorter duration than was originally perceived even a few years ago."

The final point in Mr. Kissinger's proposed 10-point program on Rhodesia contained an assurance that a future black regime in "Zimbabwe" should protect the civil rights of the white minority through a firm constitutional structure.

Otherwise, fully half the program spells out diplomatic and

economic measures against the Salisbury government. The remaining four points, cover U.S. economic aid to surrounding nations, such as Mozambique, which have suffered economically from observing sanctions against Rhodesia, multilateral aid for black refugees from Rhodesia, and a future program of multilateral economic aid to a "newly independent Zimbabwe."

South-West Africa

In other parts of the speech, Mr. Kissinger pledges to press South Africa to declare a timetable for its evacuation from its caretaker role in South-West Africa and a future commitment of U.S. economic aid to Africa as part of the emerging U.S. commitment to economic cooperation with the Third World.

As part of this program, Mr. Kissinger pledged a 20 per cent increase in total U.S. economic aid to central and southern Africa over the next three years to \$75 million a year by 1979.

Later, Mr. Kissinger met with a Rhodesian nationalist leader, a Nkomo here and promised to maintain contact with him. The meeting was Mr. Kissinger's first with any of Rhodesian nationalist leaders who form Africa's National Council. Nkomo is head of the Rhodes-based faction of the ANC.

"Nkomo and I had a serious talk," Mr. Kissinger reported. "I told him about the commitment to rapid rule (in white-ruled Rhodesia) and he explained to me his concerns and aspirations. We going to stay in touch."

White House 'Mistake' Remove Zambia Envoy as Kissinger Land

WASHINGTON, April 27 (WP).—The White House, in mysterious move later termed "a mistake," announced yesterday the resignation of the ambassador to Zambia just as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was arriving by plane in that country.

The White House announcement said that Jean Wilkowski, 56, one of the highest-ranking women in the Foreign Service, had resigned. No successor as ambassador was named and the White House Press Office said that the effective date of her resignation was to be decided later.

The news of Miss Wilkowski's resignation reached Mr. Kissinger by a news service dispatch shortly after he arrived in Lusaka, the Zambian capital.

Reporters traveling with him said that Mr. Kissinger immediately contacted the White House, since he was reported "stunned" by the announcement.

A White House official said yesterday that the announcement was "extraordinary" and suggested that there would be further statements.

A State Department official in close touch with Mr. Kissinger called the announcement "a mistake." He said that Miss Wilkowski has not resigned, although she is likely to be routinely reassigned within a few months. She has been ambassador to Zambia since June, 1972.

Castro Brother's 'Private View' To Angolan Capital Report

By Caryle Murphy

LIJANDIA, Angola, April 27 (WP).—Raul Castro, brother of Cuban President Fidel Castro and possibly the second most important political figure in Cuba, has made a "private visit" to Angola, a government source here said yesterday.

The same source said that Mr. Castro, who is armed forces minister and a member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist party, was invited to Angola by President Agostinho Neto, but no further details on the visit were divulged.

The government did not want to publicize the visit, the official said, but elaborate security measures taken by Cuban troops at Luanda airport a week ago aroused public curiosity about the arrival of a special visitor. The Angolan press has not referred to Mr. Castro's visit.

Observers here speculate that Raul Castro may have been here to prepare for a long-expected visit to Angola by Fidel Castro. Judging from past events, there would be little advance notice of such a visit.

Now that the civil war is over, with the only serious military action in the Cabinda enclave, the two nations appear interested in defining what role the Cubans will be playing in Angola's future. The Cubans are advising Angola on economic planning, political mobilization of the masses and building political structures for a socialist society similar to that of Cuba.

There have been persistent reactions

Reaction Fears

If the Cubans leave before Angolan Army has become a cohesive organized force, many Cubans fear a violent reaction against whites and Negroes. They fear the same if Mr. Castro is ousted by his opponents.

The visit of Raul Castro to the mid-March meeting of Neto and Fidel Castro in Congo Kinshasa underlines how the Cubans have got to the Angolan leaders.

As far as outside observers tell, the Neto government's relationship with the Soviet Union appears cordial and grateful, reserved. With the Cubans, it seems to be a wary relationship.

Why rent just any car when you can rent a Europcar?

europcar

2500 locations worldwide in the U.S., Latin America & the Pacific. A National Car Rental.

HARRY'S N. Y. BAR

5 Rue Daumesnil, PARIS.

Folkertum Str. 9, Munich.

pending on SALT Results

Ford Puts Off Plan to Halt Production of Minuteman 3

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—Final administration decision producing additional long-range Minuteman 3 missiles will be on the course of U.S.-Soviet arms limitation talks and Jan. weapons growth between and September.

Pentagon plans to speed

Paris Officials Held Briefly in Israel Protest

PARIS, April 27 (Reuters).—Socialist members of the City Council were arrested later released today during demonstrations against the visit of Brazilian President, Gen. Joao Goulart, police said.

Five, including Michel Rocard, head of the Socialist group in the council, were among 20 demonstrators taken for identity photos and subsequently released. Socialist and Communist members of the council boycotted Goulart's visit to City Hall, calling him a "dictator and a renegade."

Socialists, protesting the visit of the French president, criticized the French government for "thus displaying its solidarity with the fascist regime." Meanwhile, Gen. Goulart and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing agreed in a second round of talks here today to speed up industrial and technological cooperation between their countries. Major projects include a \$100-million hydroelectric dam, Goulart leaves for home tomorrow and returns to Europe for a visit to Britain May 4.

Rockefeller Is Made Sen. Jackson

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—President Rockefeller to apologize publicly in the House for remarks implying that Sen. Jackson, D-Wash., had committed suicide.

Sen. Jackson accepted the apology. There is no question that I made a mistake," Mr. Rockefeller said. He had been given permission to speak in the House.

Sen. Jackson took the floor to say, "As far as I am concerned, on behalf of my staff as well as this is the end of the matter."

Mr. Rockefeller had said he was a mistake and has apologized. "I accept his apology," Sen. Jackson declared.

Atlanta Journal has reported that Mr. Rockefeller, in a meeting with Georgia Republican leaders in Atlanta April 27, made a "thinly veiled" suggestion that Communists had infiltrated the staff of Sen. Jackson.

Grumky Is in France for 3-Day Official Trip

PARIS, April 27 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived here today on a three-day official visit.

Gromyko began talks immediately with French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvages. He is to meet President Giscard d'Estaing at lunch at the Elysee Palace tomorrow.

procurement of more powerful new multiple warheads for Minuteman 3 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) regardless of whether the negotiating deadline is broken.

This emerged after yesterday's announcement that President Ford is asking Congress for \$322.4 million to start manufacturing the new Mark 12A warhead a year earlier than had been planned and for the option of continuing production of the triple-warhead Minuteman 3.

The White House announcement was made as Mr. Ford prepared to leave for Texas to campaign for next Saturday's Republican presidential primary. Ronald Reagan, his opponent, has charged that the President is letting the United States fall behind Russia in military strength.

Mr. Ford's request is a reversal of a tentative decision to shut down the Minuteman production line. However, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld told Congress in January that it might be necessary to continue Minuteman production, "depending on the outcome of SALT-2 negotiations and our continuing assessment of Soviet ICBM programs."

Following the White House announcement, the Pentagon said that Mr. Ford's action "does not constitute a final decision to continue production" in the budget year starting next October 1. "It does, however, give us the option to continue production if necessary," the Pentagon said.

Mr. Rumsfeld expects to review the situation before September, it added.

No such qualification was stated in connection with plans for speeding production of the Mark 12A warhead, which would have the power of about 400,000 tons of TNT, twice that of present Minuteman 2 warheads.

A total of \$961.1 million would be spent on turning out an additional 60 missiles next year, if a decision is made to continue Minuteman 3 production and if Congress approves.

There is no intention to increase the total number of land-based Minuteman missiles beyond the present 1,000 in firing position, the Pentagon said, because the interim SALT agreement now in effect does not permit construction of additional launch silos.

However, there were indications that the Pentagon probably would change the "mix," now composed of 550 Minuteman 3 missiles, each armed with three independently targetable warheads, and 450 Minuteman 2 missiles fitted with single warheads.

In that event, the Pentagon likely would increase the number of Minuteman 3, to 600 or 610 and reduce the number of single-warhead Minuteman 2 missiles.

Strikes Change View in Venice

VENICE, April 27 (AP).—Gondoliers pulled their boats out of the water and fishermen partially blocked the Grand Canal in separate protests yesterday.

Fifty-six boatmen at the wharf of St. Mark's Square reached their gondolas to protest the loss of jobs. They said the city has given space at the wharf to other craft at their expense.

Meanwhile, about 20 fishermen partially blocked the Grand Canal with their boats to protest a crackdown by port authorities on the use of fishing nets near the shoreline.



Associated Press.

ON CUE—Actor Paul Newman, who played the memorable matches with Minnesota Fats in "The Hustler," took stick in hand Monday for a friendly round with Democratic presidential hopeful Morris Udall in Johnstown, Pa. Results were not reported, but the actor, in town to film, endorsed the Arizona congressman, in town to campaign.

2 Democrats See Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

to those who would raise themselves up to rule our lives. Or we can determine ourselves the direction we should go. Our future can be counted on our ballots or bargained in a backroom."

At an airport news conference in Allentown, Mr. Carter said Sen. Humphrey's "continuing involvement" in speculation about his candidacy has been "a very damaging thing" for Sen. Jackson and Rep. Udall. "It's made them appear to be stalking horses—whether he intended it or not."

Although Sen. Jackson has bristled under the description of himself as a stalking horse for Sen. Humphrey in Pennsylvania, many labor leaders have openly or privately acknowledged their preference for Sen. Humphrey and their intent to back Sen. Jackson as a way to stop Mr. Carter's drive for the nomination.

Any notion, however, that Mr. Carter can be stopped in a single primary now does not grasp the essential nature of his strategy. By running in all the primaries and the caucus states, Mr. Carter has built a buffer against any lengthy period of adversity.

On the day of his first primary loss, in Massachusetts, he won in Vermont, and on the day of his second primary loss, in New York, he won in Wisconsin. A week after Massachusetts, he won again in Florida; a week later, he won in Illinois against limited opposition. Another week later, he won in North Carolina.

Mr. Carter also has picked up caucus-state victories and thus has been able to sustain a sense of momentum.

Asked last week about the possibility of a Pennsylvania loss, Mr. Carter conceded, "It could be a very severe setback for me." But, he said, it would not be fatal because, by running everywhere, he has the opportunity "for future redemption."

Former FBI Clerk Finds Way To Live High—but Not for Long

MIAMI SPRINGS, Fla., April 27 (AP).—Albert Cox was once a clerk for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, so it did not seem important when he neglected to submit to fingerprinting after being hired by the city of Miami Springs.

His new job as a bookkeeper only paid \$7,781 a year, but it offered an opportunity for advancement. His colleagues found him likable, a serious type who arrived early and left late.

One day Cox, 40, assumed new responsibilities that gave him access to the city funds and a check-writing machine. He soon realized he was the only bookkeeper assigned to examine the thousands of canceled checks returned from the bank.

"It was a wide open gate, and I just couldn't pass it up," Cox explained later.

Authorities said he began to steal from the city on an ever larger scale. After his arrest, he gave police this account: There was a supply of blank checks in the city safe, and it was no trouble to write his name on them. It began with \$25 on Jan. 27, 1975, cashed at the neighborhood dry cleaner, followed by one for \$516, and then larger and larger amounts.

High Life

He began betting on horses, frequented expensive restaurants, met and entertained some high-priced women. But he always tried to work early, and he always

Herring Quota Set

LONDON, April 27 (Reuters).—The 15-nation Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission has announced that it had agreed on a total catch quota of 160,000 tons of herring in the North Sea and the Skagerrak for the whole of this year.

هكذا من الأهل

Key to Safety Deposit Box Found

Extensive Hunt for a Hughes Will Revealed

By Al Delugach

LOS ANGELES, April 27.—A large-scale hunt for a will by Howard Hughes is under way, including a quest for a safety deposit box that matches a key discovered in the billionaire's effects here, a court here heard yesterday.

Many copies of the key have been made and are being circulated to banks in several states, sources close to the Hughes business empire told the Los Angeles Times. His estate is estimated to be worth around \$2 billion.

The same source said the key was found in an office here that was formerly used by Mr. Hughes and had been kept locked for years until after his death April 5.

A glimpse behind the scenes was given as the combined forces of relatives and business associates of Mr. Hughes sought to avoid relinquishing temporary control of his California holdings to a Los Angeles County public administrator, Bruce Altman.

A cousin of Mr. Hughes, Richard Gano Jr., who was granted authority as special administrator

of the estate April 14, told the Los Angeles County Superior Court that the hunt is being pressed in buildings, storage areas, file rooms, vaults and even in aircraft hangars.

Mr. Gano not only argued against Mr. Altman's contention that he has priority in administering the estate, but declared that Mr. Altman's effort to "intrude himself" had already resulted in thwarting Mr. Gano's search for a safety deposit box in the South Hollywood branch of the Bank of America.

It is there that a will was

placed in the mid-1950s, according to Noah Dietrich, who was a top aide of Mr. Hughes until he left the organization in 1957.

Among the documents submitted to the court by Mr. Gano was a purported copy of a letter dated March 3, 1938, with the name of Howard Hughes typed above the space left for a signature.

Addressed to the First National Bank in Houston, the letter gave instructions for handling the will that was said to be enclosed.

The bank was told to deposit two envelopes, one containing the will, in a safety deposit box.

Bank Merger

However, Mr. Gano told the court, "the location of such will has not been determined at this time." He said the Texas bank was merged into a larger banking organization, which to date has been "unable to reconstruct its activity with respect to the will."

"I am advised," Mr. Gano added, "that there is no known evidence indicating that such will was revoked or destroyed."

He noted that there is "evidence" that Mr. Hughes caused an additional will, and possibly codicils, to be prepared since 1938, but that there is "no conclusive evidence" of such.

Although the provisions of the 1938 will are not known, Mr. Gano's declaration said "it is believed" that the will carried out "the avowed testamentary intention" of Mr. Hughes in support of medical research.

© Los Angeles Times.

Prisoner in U.S. Fails to Win Seat On Town Council

CONCORD, Mass., April 27 (AP).—Carl Velleca, serving 25 years in prison here for armed robbery, has lost his bid for a seat on Concord's Board of Selectmen, the panel that governs the town.

Velleca, 44, got 599 votes of more than 5,300 cast in yesterday's election.

More than 63 per cent of Concord's registered voters turned out despite cold, rainy weather. Velleca said he was not disappointed. "I started without a vote," he said. "I talked to 300 people [outside the prison] in my campaign, and I got more than double that amount. How could I be disappointed?"

Before the election, Velleca said he hoped his campaign would help prisoners in other states get the right to vote. He said that only in Massachusetts and Indiana can inmates vote.

Suffolk Superior Court Judge Harry Zarow allowed the prisoners to vote, but he ordered their ballots impounded after counting until he determines whether they should be included in the official results.

John Lamplough, 49, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, was re-elected, and Gordon McCough, 50, won the other seat at stake.

Pan Am Is Fined In Crash of Jet

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP).—Pan American World Airways was fined \$50,000 yesterday after pleading no contest to transporting improperly packaged chemicals aboard a cargo jet that crashed in Boston in 1973, killing all three crew members.

A government spokesman said it was believed to be the first time an airline had been criminally prosecuted in connection with a crash. The fine was the maximum allowed under federal regulations.

The jetliner crashed while attempting a forced landing after a fire broke out aboard the aircraft. Its nitric acid cargo was cushioned in sawdust-lined crates, which the government said created a highly flammable combination in event of a leak or other accident.

Reds Reported Jamming Stations Despite Helsinki

BOON, April 27 (Reuters).—Jamming of Western broadcasts to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is continuing unabated, despite last year's Helsinki agreement on the free flow of information, Sig Mickelson, president of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, said today.

He spoke to reporters after arriving from Washington en route to Munich to inspect the two stations.

"We have noticed no let-up in the jamming in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. It has continued uninterrupted ever since Helsinki," he said. Hungary and Romania, he said, are the only countries in Eastern Europe which do not jam the stations.

Mr. Mickelson said three-quarters of the American transmitters were located in Spain and Portugal and added that he was confident that despite political changes these countries would renew leases on the transmitting bases which are due to expire shortly.

Pakistan Rightist Arrested for Speech

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan April 27 (UPI).—Gauhar Ayub Khan, a rightist opposition leader and eldest son of the late President Mohammed Ayub Khan, has been arrested for making an "objectionable speech," newspapers reported today.

It was not immediately known what was "objectionable" in his speech.

His arrest followed those of a number of opposition leaders early this month for alleged anti-government activities.

Does your memory still depend on writing?

Our memory is fallible. But we simply can't write down everything. Now Philips have

done something about that and developed the new Philips Pocket Memo 185. It has unique new features. Like a red operation warning light. An audible end-of-tape signal. Separate microphone and loudspeaker. The Pocket Memo 185 records and amplifies telephone calls or conferences with equal ease. And it can operate on the mains.

Individual features that make the light-weight Pocket Memo 185 more convenient than any note-book!

Philips Pocket Memo 185 your perfect memory insurance.

If writing doesn't help you, ask for the Pocket Memo 185 Documentation Set. Send me your Pocket Memo 185 Documentation.

Name:

Address:

Country:

To Philips Industries, Desk Equipment Division, Eindhoven HBS-2, The Netherlands

Come for the filter.

You'll stay for the taste.



Great tobaccos smoothed by the white micronite filter for the world's most satisfying taste.
Kent: America's quality cigarette.

From the Senate Report on the CIA, It Was Learned That...

Agency Owned Insurance Firms

By John M. Crewdson
WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—The CIA secretly owned a complex of insurance companies whose profits were for years successfully invested in private securities, according to the report.

These purchases, which included the stocks of U.S. corporations, apparently occurred, the report said, without the knowledge of management or the other stockholders of those concerns.

The committee also found that the agency has continued to maintain secret relationships with several hundred faculty members at American colleges and universities, despite a directive from President Lyndon Johnson eight years ago that barred covert associations between the agency and scholarly institutions in this country.

Those instances were among a number uncovered by the committee in which the CIA's operations, directed chiefly at the collection of foreign intelligence, had had a substantive impact on a variety of domestic institutions over the last three decades.

The committee found that the agency, in attempting to influence world events and opinions, to provide cover and security for its employees, and to organize and support its clandestine activities abroad, had established a complex and sometimes tangled network of covert relationships with the academic, business, religious and financial communities in this country.

Although the panel concluded that the CIA had, for the most

part, been scrupulous in its efforts to limit the domestic "fallout" from these relationships, many of which have now been terminated, it found some real or potential improprieties in the agency's ownership of ostensibly private corporations and in its continuing relationships with American citizens, including several hundred scholars and academics.

The relationship of the CIA to private organizations first became a public issue in 1967 after it was widely reported that the agency had secretly contributed to the support of the National Student Association.

What was not disclosed at the time, however, was the CIA's use, discovered by the Senate panel, of U.S. students in various intel-

ligence operations abroad, including the filing of reports on Soviet and Third World personalities.

The disclosure of the NSA relationship also led to revelations of the CIA's use of legitimate American foundations to funnel support to selected groups here and abroad, but the extent of the agency's involvement with charitable foundations, which the Senate report characterized as "massive," was never made clear.

Between 1963 and 1966, the report points out, the CIA was involved to some degree in nearly half of all charitable grants awarded by foundations, exclusive of the Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie organizations.

Johnson said the 1967 disclosures, incomplete as they were, led to a directive by President Johnson barring future covert financial support by the CIA to universities or private voluntary organizations like NSA. Although the guidelines were strictly adhered to by the CIA, the committee found they were so narrowly drawn that the agency was largely able to circumvent them in fulfilling its objectives.

The panel also found that the CIA continued its ties to the academic community by shifting the focus of its covert relationships from educational and research institutions themselves, which were proscribed, to individuals within these institutions.

The committee characterized the agency's overall response to the 1967 guidelines as more of an attempt to prevent further public disclosures about its internal workings than a significant rethinking of where boundaries ought to be drawn in a free society.

As a result, the CIA's ties to the academic community continue to be substantial. The committee found that current relationships exist with hundreds of scholars and researchers working in more than 100 U.S. colleges, universities and related institutions.

These clandestine operatives, the report said, provide leads and make introductions for intelligence purposes or write books and other materials used by the CIA for propaganda.

Clergy Links

In the course of their investigation, the committee investigators also examined the CIA's past use of U.S. religious organizations and personnel in gathering foreign intelligence, and the report notes a public assurance by George Bush, the new director, that as of last February the CIA had terminated its "paid or contracted" relationships with U.S. clergymen and missionaries abroad.

The committee said it had been assured by the CIA that, henceforth, no Americans following a religious vocation would be used in an "operational" way by the agency. Even that assurance, however, leaves the way clear for the CIA to solicit cooperation of such individuals as passive informants.

Of equal concern, the committee wrote, was the CIA's secret ownership of a considerable number of corporations, some of them bogus and others quite active and profitable.

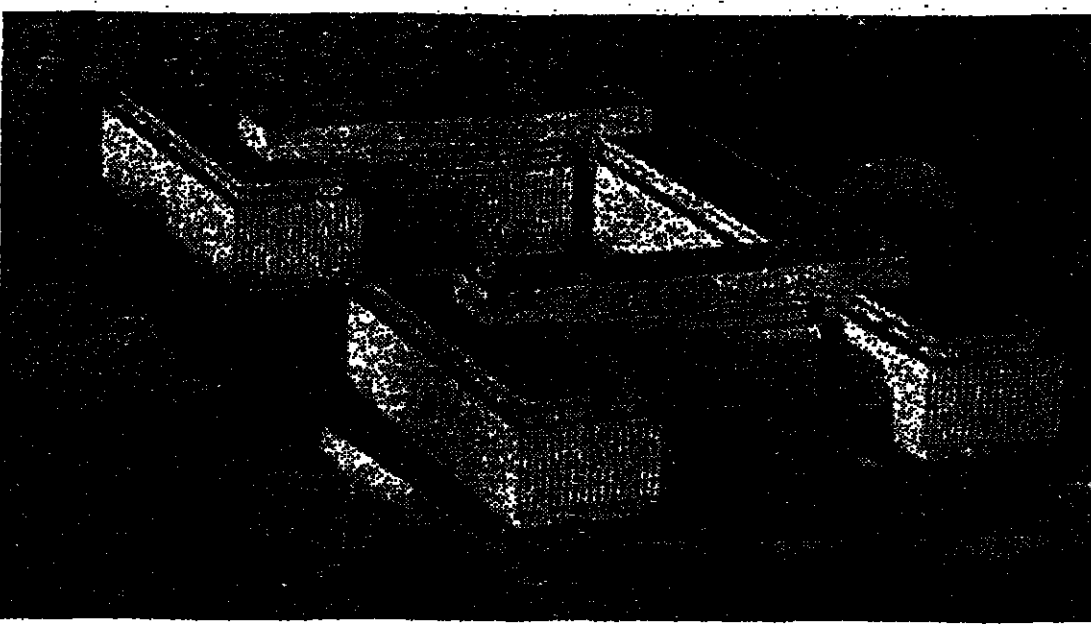
Such corporations, known within the agency as "proprietaries," have on occasion enabled them to operate deeply within the U.S. business and financial communities, investing their capital and profits in domestic securities markets or running the risk of unfair competition with private firms in the same field.

In addition, the panel found that the operating proprietaries, which have included several air carriers, a private investigations firm and a complex of insurance companies, have not been subject to sufficient accountability and financial controls.

Nor has the CIA taken sufficient steps to advise its congressional overseers of its clandestine business ventures. The committee found, for example, that Congress was not informed of the existence of the insurance complex until after it had begun to invest heavily in domestic stock markets, a practice since discontinued.

Most of the agency's existing proprietaries are "notional," the report said—shell corporations with paper assets used to provide agents with working cover or to hide the agency's operations. But the operating proprietaries have been used heavily in the past to extend the CIA's presence abroad, to provide support for paramilitary operations, to disseminate propaganda and to manage the agency's private investments.

"Although the agency would deny that private investment is a purpose of proprietaries," the report states, "the existence of proprietary enterprises which occasionally returned sizable profits indicates that private investment may indeed have been a widespread agency policy."



The Central Intelligence Agency's headquarters building in Langley, Va.

But Will Not Hire Correspondents

CIA Plans to Keep Journalists on Payroll

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—The CIA plans to continue to employ as agents more than 25 journalists or other representatives of U.S. news organizations, according to the committee.

The committee revealed that those persons were not covered by a public pledge made in February by George Bush, director of central intelligence, that the agency would "stop hiring correspondents" accredited by U.S. publications and other news organizations.

The disclosure was published in a section of the committee's report entitled "Covert Relationship with the United States Media."

The committee did not identify the journalists involved or their organizations, but a staff member said privately that many of the individuals were in executive positions for U.S. news outlets.

Operational Use

The panel recommended enactment of a law precluding the agency's "operational use" of any person regularly involved in writing, editing or setting policy for U.S. media organizations.

It said it was "concerned that the use of American journalists and media organizations for clandestine operations (was) a threat to the integrity of the press."

The committee did not deny the value to this country of the dissemination of propaganda abroad, but it observed that in this time of sophisticated mass communications systems, there was no way to prevent such propaganda from influencing American citizens at home. The agency is prohibited by its charter from engaging in domestic propaganda.

The report cited many instances in which the efforts of CIA agents, acting abroad as journalists, were printed in domestic publications.

The committee said it was aware other countries made use of "the international media" for propaganda purposes and that the United States public was not insulated from such efforts.

The strongest defense against propaganda, the report said, is a "free and vigorous" press.

The most effective way to respond to the use of such propaganda abroad, the report added, is to permit U.S. journalists to work "without jeopardizing their credibility through covert use of them."

Among the examples noted by the committee of work by agent journalists were the following:

- A book about China written covertly by an agent was reviewed in The New York Times by another agent. The committee did not identify the book or the reviewer. A committee source said the reviewer was an academician and not a staff member of The Times.

- The agency paid \$170,000 a year for publication of a magazine in South Vietnam in 1974 and 1975. The South Vietnamese Embassy distributed the magazine to Americans, including all members of Congress.

- Two news services maintained by the CIA in Europe were subscribed to by major U.S. newspapers. According to the report, "the CIA made a senior official at the major United States daily aware that the CIA controlled these two press services."

- The "Penkovsky Papers," a book purported to be based on the reports of an executed Soviet spy, was actually written by CIA agents. It was published in the United States by Doubleday and Co. in 1964 and became a commercial success. The report said the publisher did not know of the agency's involvement.

In most cases, the report said, U.S. news organizations were not

aware that contributors were CIA agents.

In 1973, William Colby, then director of central intelligence, halted the secret use by the agency of five full-time journalists with major American publications.

In February, Mr. Bush announced the following: "Effective immediately, the CIA will not enter into any paid or contractual relationship with any full-time or part-time news correspondent accredited by any U.S. news service, newspaper, periodical, radio or television network or station."

Mr. Bush's statement was interpreted in many quarters as meaning the end of the agency's use of news media personnel. However, the committee disclosed in its report that "of the



Two Red Diplomats Photographed CIA Officers at Welch's Funeral

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The secret war among intelligence services extended even to the burial of slain CIA agent Richard Welch at Arlington National Cemetery last January, the committee reported.

Mr. Welch, the CIA station chief in Greece, was assassinated outside his home in Athens last Dec. 23. President Ford attended his funeral services in Ft. Meyer, Va., on Jan. 6, but did not go on to the military burial ceremony nearby.

In chapter on counterintelligence, the committee's report said, without elaboration, "At the recent funeral of CIA agent Richard Welch, two Eastern European diplomats were discovered among the press corps, snapping photographs of CIA intelligence officers attending the burial ceremony."

The diplomats apparently went unchallenged among the dozen photographers covering the burial for newspapers and magazines, according to two persons who were present.

Swiss Called 'Imperialists' In a Controversial New Book

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, April 27 (NYT).—A new book by a Geneva sociologist who is a member of the Swiss parliament has created a stir by charging, among other things, that Switzerland is a major imperialist power that has become "the world's number one receiver of stolen goods."

The author is Jean Ziegler, who for the last nine years has been one of the most vocal Socialist deputies in the 244-member parliament in Bern. At Geneva University, he occupies the chair previously held by Jean Piaget, the internationally known pioneer in child psychology.

His book, published here earlier this month, in French, by Editions du Seuil under the title, "A Switzerland Above Any Suspicion," sold 45,000 copies in 10 days.

In his book, Mr. Ziegler asserts that Switzerland bears heavy responsibility in the overthrow of the leftist regime of Salvador Allende in Chile, that it supports a racist South Africa and that a Swiss company should be held responsible for the death by starvation of thousands of children in the Third World.

Source of Data

Mr. Ziegler's book assertedly is based on data from such sources as the UN, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other international bodies; Swiss bank and company reports; the conservative Swiss newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung; Time magazine and The New York Times.

As for the charge of Swiss imperialism, Mr. Ziegler asserts that Switzerland-based multinational corporations control vast areas and populations in such countries as Indonesia, South Africa, Brazil and Guatemala through the domination of major local industries in those lands.

He described these multinational corporations as being invariably in alliance with the local bourgeoisie, who, he contends, get their cut in profits by their readiness to put down revolts by the poor. He charges that the

900 Covert Action Projects Were Only Partial Success

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—The United States has undertaken thousands of covert actions abroad since 1947, including 900 major or sensitive projects in the last 15 years alone, with only partial success and some instances of severe damage to U.S. foreign policy, a report by the committee said yesterday.

According to the report, the 11-member committee considered at one point recommending a ban against all covert actions, but later concluded that the United States must have some covert capability. Only Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who headed the panel, ended up calling for a ban.

"The committee has concluded, however, that the United States should maintain the capability to react through covert action when no other means will suffice to meet extraordinary circumstances involving grave threats to U.S. national security," the committee said.

"Nevertheless, covert action should be considered as an exception to the normal process of government action abroad, rather than a parallel but invisible system in which covert operations are routine," the report said.

New Law Urged

The report mentioned by name no covert operations that had not previously been publicly known. It urged that a new intelligence law require that "the intelligence oversight committee of Congress should require that the annual budget submission for covert action programs be specified and detailed as to the activity recommended."

The recommendation left the door open, however, for "unforeseen" covert-action projects to be funded from the intelligence agency's "contingency reserve fund" and accounted for later.

The committee investigated covert actions from the creation of the modern intelligence system in 1947 through the present time. Part of its finding and descriptions, the report said, would be circulated only to senators and not be made public, at the request of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The report traced covert actions from a State Department CIA hybrid in the late 1940s called the Office of Policy Coordination through the formation of a clandestine services section at the CIA in 1953, then called the Deputy Directorate for Plans.

Increased Powers

The committee said there was no legal authorization for covert action in the 1947 National Security Act or subsequent laws pertaining to intelligence, but that internal executive orders had increased the powers to conduct covert operations abroad.

The report defined covert actions as those sub-rosa efforts from a spying candidate in an election to waging a secret war in Laos—that the United States tries to do secretly.

The early covert actions run by OPC mainly involved giving financial support and encouragement to labor unions, political parties and other groups in Western Europe in the late 1940s, as they tried to resist a Communist take-over, the report said.

It was during the Korean war, the report said, that paramilitary covert operations came to the fore. After the Korean war, the report said, a National Security Council directive broadened operations to the entire globe and not simply to areas contiguous to the Soviet Union or China.

This resulted in widespread secret operations in Latin America, Africa and the Far East. Though the committee studied several actions, it publicly discussed only a 10-year effort to stop Salvador Allende, a Marxist, from becoming president in Chile, efforts to undermine President Sukarno in Indonesia and various political assassination plots, including Operation Mongoose aimed at Fidel Castro, Premier of Cuba.

The committee leveled its strongest criticism at the paramilitary covert actions. "The committee's findings on paramilitary activities suggest that these operations are an anomaly. If not an aberration of covert action," the report said.

Hard to Conceal

The committee said this was because they are almost impossible to conceal and thus very quickly become overt operations.

"Of the five paramilitary activities studied by the committee, only one appears to have achieved its objective," the report said. The report did not list those studied, but the committee is known to have taken looks at the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, operations in Laos, South Vietnam and Korea, and earlier operations in Greece.

The committee said that Con-

Power Strikes Affect Paris, North France

PARIS, April 27 (Reuters).—Strikes by electricity workers in the Paris area and northern France led to intermittent power cuts today, disrupting some Paris subway services.

The strikes were the first of a three-day series in the state-owned electricity sector. They were called by the Communist-led CGT union, which is demanding a 15-percent increase in pay.

Senate Study Spurred by Times Story

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—The Senate report on the result of the most extensive investigation ever conducted into America's intelligence system.

The study grew directly out of articles that appeared in The New York Times in 1974. On Dec. 22, 1974, Seymour Hersh reported in Times on a widespread program of spying on U.S. senators conducted without authority by the CIA.

As a result of that and earlier accounts of U.S. involvement in the overthrow of the Allende government in Chile, the Senate voted on Jan. 28, 1975, to organize the committee.

House, on Feb. 18, called a counterpart committee. House committee's report, yet to be made public.

All of the reports upon the original disclosure in Times about covert work by the CIA in Chile and intelligence work in United States.

(Continued from Page 1)

recommendations to prevent it called intelligence an congressional experts have prospects of the proposals implemented are uncertain.

They said Congress is reluctant to approve any changes in the intelligence structure which could be seen as a weakening of the U.S. intelligence agencies.

A second section of the dealing with domestic intelligence activities, will be released tomorrow.

The Senate is faced withing whether to reveal the budget for spying and what approve any of the Intelligence Committee's recommendations for tightening control on intelligence agencies.

There was no immediate reaction to the report last congressmen.

House Proposals

The recommendations of House Select Committee on Intelligence, which completed work in February, put those of the Senate committee. Both proposed beefing up operations and the powers of director of central intelligence, although the Senate's proposals were more detailed. Both sought to increase congressional oversight by establishing a watchdog committee with legislative and budgetary powers.

But, whereas the Senate oversight committee have the power to prior approval of covert actions, the House counterpart would be empowered to receive notification within 48 hours of presidential approval. The House also would have a right to veto covert paramilitary operations such as occurred in Angola.

The House committee further than the Senate proposal some basic restructuring of the intelligence community. Among its suggestions were: Abolishing the Defense Intelligence Agency and dividing functions between the CIA, civilian defense agencies and separating the National Security Agency from the Pentagon.

restructuring its community monitoring activities toward domestic and political concerns.

While the House voted on the publication of the full report of its committee, the Senate committee's recommendations officially published.

Algerian Constitution

ALGERIA, April 27 (Reuters).—The first draft of a new Algerian Constitution, known as the National Charter, will be presented in sections this week in semi-official daily El Moudjahid newspaper reported.

Passengers Say Crew of Liner Were 'Animals'

GENOA, April 27 (Reuters).—Passengers on the Italian liner Galileo Galilei said on arrival here that the crew behaved like "animals" during a row over a shortened stop at Aspicolo this month, which ended with three British and two West Germans being put ashore.

But Captain Riciotti Santorini said accusations against his men by a number of the passengers were "baseless lies being spread to blacken the names of Italian ships." There was no immediate comment from Lloyd Triestino, owners of the 27,907-ton ship.

"We were not faced by human beings, but animals who screamed, punched and drenched the passengers with water hoses," New Zealand passenger Greg McGhee told reporters yesterday when the ship docked here.

Crew members, armed with lengths of hose and rope, threatened passengers and forced them into their cabins, said Spaniard Francisco Casares.

But Captain Santorini said, "We did not hit anyone. We never raised a hand against any passenger."

The trouble began when the Galileo Galilei went to help a British ship in trouble. Captain Santorini said that as a result, he was forced to cut short a visit to the Mexican port.

Australia Probes 5 Deaths on Timor

JAKARTA, April 27 (Reuters).—Three Australian Embassy investigators left here today for East Timor to question witnesses about the deaths there last October of five Australian newsmen.

An embassy spokesman said the team would travel to East Timor's border with the Indonesian province of West Timor, and visit the town of Balibo, where the newsmen were killed.

The five were covering fighting between pro-Indonesian forces and the leftist Fretilin independence group. There have been conflicting reports on how they died, ranging from execution by Fretilin to shooting by Indonesian forces.

Farewell to GIs By Johnson Real, Paper Now Says

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—It made good reading, but the Armed Forces Journal now is backing away from its account of how President Lyndon Johnson bade the wrong troops goodbye at a tearful ceremony in 1968.

"Our story about his 'saying good-bye to the wrong troops' with all we know, should not have been told," publisher Benjamin Schenker writes in the current issue.

The Journal reported earlier (NYT, Feb. 27) that the ceremony on Feb. 17, 1968, was a charade, with an emotional Mr. Johnson presiding at a Vietnam sendoff for troops that really were not headed to the war.

News media quickly picked up the story, but within days participants were denying it. The Journal includes a lengthy letter from Col. John Jameson, who labels it "completely erroneous."

Col. Jameson, who commanded a battalion that took part in the ceremony, said less than 1 percent of the men Mr. Johnson reviewed did not go to Vietnam within a few days. Mr. Schenker, in a box alongside, said the letter "is a convincing reconstruction agreeing substantially with what we've learned since February."

Argentine Terrorists Kill Retired Colonel

Buenos Aires, April 27 (UPI).—Terrorist gunmen killed a retired army colonel here yesterday, the army reported.

According to an army communiqué, retired Col. Abel Hector Elias Cavagnaro was killed by gunmen believed to belong to a leftist group. Argentina's political violence has claimed the lives of 311 persons since the beginning of the year; 122 of them have been killed since the armed forces toppled the government of President Isabel Peron March 24.

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOUKKALA REGION

BUREAU DES MARCHES

EL-JADIDA

NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS No. 44/76

OPEN AS OF AUGUST 2, 1976

The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Doukkala Region wishes to equip—in the context of the Hydro-Agricultural development project in the Doukkala lower-service area—the second stage of irrigation of 20, 22 and 23 sectors of the Zemamra project, representing a surface total of 11,800 ha. These Public Works projects are a result of the various international financing agreements.

The present competition concerns the construction of three (3) pumping stations in the 20, 22 and 23 sectors of the Zemamra project (Civil-Engineering).

Interested contractors wishing to submit their bids may withdraw the Competition files from the management's office of the O.R.M.V.A.D. (Bureau des Marchés), El-Jadida.

The admission request to the competition, established in the prescribed form, should reach M. le Directeur of the O.R.M.V.A.D. B.P. 58, El-Jadida, before August 2, 1976, noon.

1. Your father's advice.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Handwritten signature or mark.

A Year After Airlift, Vietnam 'Orphans' in U.S. Legal Limbo

By Elizabeth Becker

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).

By Elizabeth Becker
WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).
A year after the airlift, the
orphans of Vietnam are still
in a legal limbo. The State
Department has not yet
decided whether to grant them
citizenship or to allow them
to remain in the country.

Most of these people
were airlifted into the
United States, but they
are still in a legal limbo.
The State Department has
not yet decided whether to
grant them citizenship or to
allow them to remain in the
country.

Pal Steers Wary Course Keep Out of India's Orbit

By William Borders

MANDU, Nepal, April 27 (AP).
Every sign of India's
predominance in South
Asia, particularly the most
recent, the annexation of
East Pakistan, is a cause for
concern in Nepal.

Western diplomat in this
capital city, a
Nepalese want to
be getting to the point
where they can
ask the question, "Now what
are we going to do about Nepal?"

Cautious Course
country's cautious diplo-
macy between India and
with an eye on the world
is being steered by the
old King Birendra, a
power here is almost

James, 62, Comedian at Theater

DERLAND, England, April
27 (AP).—Actor Sidney
James, 62, one of Britain's top
comedians, collapsed on stage
during a performance in the
Oxford series of comedies.

James collapsed at the
theater here just 15 minutes
into the start of a play called
"Mating Game." A theater
man said that at first he
thought it was a delirious
joke. Cause of death was
heart.

Chon Shih-chao After Jailbreak

CHONGCHING, April 27 (AP).—Chou
Shih-chao, 50, a member of the
People's Republic of China
National People's Congress and
vice chairman of the National
People's Congress, has been
released from prison in
Chongchong, China.

Laos Hunts 300 After Jailbreak

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 27 (AP).—The government put
out a search for 300
escaped political prisoners.

Iran Flood Toll at 29

TEHRAN, April 27 (Reuters).—
The death toll in weekend floods
in the northeastern province of
Khorasan has risen to 29, au-
thorities have reported. More
than 4,000 houses were damaged
or destroyed.

Resettled Ethnic Group Makes Soviet Kazakhstan a 'Little Germany'

By Robert C. Toth

ALMA-ATA, Kazakhstan, April 27 (AP).—One of the
consequences of World War II
is that this Central Asian
republic has become a "little
Germany," with 333,000
Germans, more than in
any other Soviet republic
except East Germany.

New Books Cited

The official line is that ethnic
Germans (1.85 million in the
Soviet Union) are not returning
to their old homes because they
have "taken root" in their new
places of residence—Kazakhstan,
Siberia and other Central Asian
areas. Those Germans encoun-
tered confirmed this view, whether
genuinely or not.

Go Back to What?

"Go back to what?" asked a
36-year-old radio engineer named
Edward. He was encountered in
a restaurant in Frunze, capital
of neighboring Kirghizia, where
the German population has more
than doubled in 10 years.

Some of the Old People, Yes

"Some of the old people, yes,
they still talk about going back
to the Ukraine or the Volga re-
gion. Some people even talk
about going to Germany. I'd like
to visit Germany myself, to see
what it's like, but that's all."

A federal court is to rule on the
status of these children. The
State Department has thus far
failed to carry out an aggressive
tracing program to match the
children with any living parents
in Vietnam. The Americans who
believed they were adopting war
orphans are thus caught in the
role of loving guardians who may
lose a "son" or "daughter" at any
time.

"My families with 'babylift'
children won't talk to the press
anymore, they are afraid it might
have a boomerang effect and that
someone will come along and
make a claim for their child," said
Charles Olds, director of the
Pierce-Warwick Adoption Agency
here.

"They don't want to steal a
child from a true family," Mr.
Olds said, "but how do you decide
if a claim is bona fide? Time

has gone by and, psychologically,
the child is part of his new
family."

The U.S. Immigration and Natu-
ralization Service, which ac-
cepted most of the Vietnamese
children last April under the
emergency parole status granted
all refugees, must grant certifica-
tion of orphan status before the
children can be adopted here.

So far, 281 children have been
certified as orphans and nine
have been adopted, according to
Verne Jervis, information officer
for the Immigration Service.

But that was before an extra-
ordinary lawsuit was filed in San
Francisco, demanding that the
U.S. government trace all the
children's parentage. That suit
is still being argued. Until it is
settled, the remaining children,
scattered about the United States,
will remain in limbo.

That suit was brought on be-
half of three Vietnamese "babylift"
children who told a volunteer
nurse last April that they had
parents left behind in Vietnam.
The nurse, Mui McConnell, "got
nowhere with the officials" in her
attempts to discover how these
children were placed on the air-
lift, according to her attorney.
She eventually filed the class ac-
tion suit in their names in San
Francisco federal court.

The suit asks that the U.S.
government allow an investiga-
tion of all the documents of
these and similar children, dis-
cover which ones may have living
parents in Vietnam and Cam-
bodia, and then allow an inter-
national organization to search
hard for the parents, as has been
done following other wars, ac-
cording to Nancy Stearns, an at-
torney for the children.

That lawsuit, and the example
of two Midwest families who
have been confronted with re-
fugee Vietnamese women asking to
have their "orphan" children
back, have left countless pros-
pective adoptive parents in a
panic.

Last week, during his presi-
dential campaign tour in Ne-
braska, Sen. Frank Church, D-
Idaho, was confronted on the
streets of York by a woman who
pleaded that he do something
"so we can adopt our baby."

"Nothing Has Happened"
Jeanne Sears told Sen. Church.
"It was one year ago today that
we went to Omaha airport to
pick up our child, and still noth-
ing has happened because of the
lawsuit."

Mrs. Sears said she realized
"some of the children were taken
away from Vietnamese parents,"

but contended that her baby has
been orphaned from birth and
was rescued from a Mekong Delta
nursery.

Some months ago, Nebraska
state Sen. Jean Decamp was
faced with the dilemma that
Mrs. Sears and others fear. He
and his wife heard that a woman
refugee living in South Carolina
claimed to be the mother of
their two "orphans."

Sen. Decamp, who had made
two trips to Vietnam to help
with the baby lift, at first con-
sidered a court fight. But in-
stead he took him, 6 years old,
and Tam, 7, to see his mother.
When the children burst into
tears at the sight of the woman,
who is now married to an Amer-
ican, Sen. Decamp handed over
his charges.

Johnny and Bonnie Nelson, of
Forest City, Iowa, faced with a
similar claim, are now fighting
for custody of Doan Van Binh,
4, in court. Their case points up
the problems caused by adoption
agencies, U.S. officials and Viet-
namese when, acting in panic,
they placed children without
papers on "babylift" flights be-
cause they believed that the
war's end would result in a hol-
ocaust.

Official U.S. Attitude

Intertwined in this controversy
are questions of the official U.S.
attitude toward the new govern-
ments of Indochina, the preced-
ents from other wars, regarding
orphans and displaced children,
and the rights of nameless Asian
parents.

In Iowa, the Nelsons lost the
first round of the custody fight
when a state court judge decided
in favor of Doan Thi Hong Anh,
the Vietnamese mother claiming
the four-year-old.

Mrs. Anh told the court that
she had given her child to the
Friends of Children of Vietnam
orphanage in Vietnam solely to
send the child to the United
States for his safety. She said
she never signed a paper re-
leasing the child for adoption, a
claim substantiated by the adop-
tion agency.

"We think she may be a friend
of his mother and that she is
acting on her moral obligation to
a friend who is probably dead,"
said Bonnie Nelson. "As far as
we can tell, we don't know the
whole truth and we won't give
up Ben [the child's American
name] until we are convinced."

Other Side of Coin

To hopeful adoptive parents
like Bonnie Nelson, the lawsuit
now being argued in San Fran-
cisco is an attack on the con-
cept of international adoptions.
Attorney Stearns, in arguing for
continued investigation into the
children, tries to remind these
American mothers what the other
side of the coin might be.

Her argument is backed up by
a Washington, D.C., woman who
has a seven-year-old Vietnamese
girl from the baby lift who re-
peatedly talks about her mother
back in Vietnam. The woman,
Lisa Brodyaga, 35, is a lawyer
herself and a single parent who
has been waiting for years for a
child to adopt.

Miss Brodyaga said she first
discovered that something was
amiss when the seven-year-old
daughter didn't respond to her
presumed name, Vang Thi Ha.
Miss Brodyaga sought out a
Vietnamese interpreter who found
out that the girl's real name is
May Hang and that she is the
daughter of a woman who helped
run an orphanage in Vietnam.

"At the end of that first con-
versation, May Hang asked the
interpreter if I had enough
money to send her back to her
mother in Vietnam," said Miss
Brodyaga. "She wouldn't accept
my explanation that maybe her
mother was lost. She said she
knew how to get back home—
you go to the airport, take three
planes, and then two buses to
get back to her mommy."

Since last April, Miss Brodyaga
has accumulated countless docu-
ments from U.S. officials and
adoption agencies explaining why
they cannot trace May Hang's
mother. Exasperated, she said,
she joined in the San Francisco
lawsuit.

John Cooney, an assistant to
the U.S. attorney in San Fran-

New Workers In Prague: Vietnamese

By Malcolm W. Browne

PRAGUE, April 27 (AP).—
Czechoslovakia is importing in-
creasing numbers of Vietnamese
workers, partly to train them in
new technologies and partly to
offset this country's chronic labor
shortage.

The sight of newly arrived
Vietnamese taking weekend strolls
around this old city has become
common and most of them ap-
parently are working in the
Prague area.

A senior official of the State
Planning Commission disclosed
that 3,500 Vietnamese workers are
in Czechoslovakia and 1,400 are
on the way.

In most cases, the Vietnamese
will reportedly remain here for
about two years, learning man-
ufacturing skills.

20,000 Foreign Workers

The Vietnamese are joining a
pool of more than 20,000 foreign
workers already employed in
Czechoslovakia, whose economy,
with that of East Germany, is
the most advanced in the Soviet
bloc.

About 1,500 Greek Cypriots—the
first group imported from a
non-Communist country—are ex-
pected here this month. The
planning official said negotiations
were under way to bring in 5,000
to 7,000 more.

The largest single group of
foreign workers here are the
Poles, about 17,000 of them.
Most work in factories near the
Polish border. There are also
several thousand Yugoslavs, Hun-
garians and Bulgarians working
in the country.

"The use of foreign workers is
not a conceptual remedy for
our labor shortage," an official
said. "We believe we must rely
basically on our own labor
resources. We are using foreign
labor to build particular instal-
lations and for particular jobs,
not on an indefinite, long-term
basis."

Yugoslav Enterprises

Yugoslav workers, for example,
work directly for Yugoslav
enterprises under contract to the
Czechoslovak government for spe-
cial construction projects.

Compared with Czechoslovakia's
total domestic labor force of 7
million, foreign workers, of course,
represent a minute proportion.
But there are more here than in
other Soviet-bloc nations, and
indications are that Prague would
be glad to bring in still more.

Part of Czechoslovakia's labor
shortage is more apparent than
real, experts believe. It is
exacerbated by inefficiency and
the reluctance of many local
workers to put in a full day.

Taiwan Execution

TAIPEI, April 27 (UPI).—A
gunman who staged Taiwan's
first bank robbery in 27 years
last month was executed by
firing squad yesterday, the Tai-
wan garrison command said. He
was Chen Cheng-hung, 34.



OVER THE TOP
—Nine-year-old
drummer boy
jumped over a
crowd - control
chain to join
his outfit in a
re-enactment of
a Revolutionary
skirmish held
on Governors
Island in New
York Harbor.

U.S. Curb Asked On a Painkiller Linked to Deaths

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).

A Food and Drug Adminis-
tration advisory panel has recom-
mended strict controls on Darvon,
a frequently prescribed painkiller,
because of evidence implicating
it in hundreds of deaths from
overdoses.

The committee voted, 7-1, to
recommend that Darvon—gen-
erically named propoxyphene—
and mixtures containing it, be regu-
lated under the Controlled Sub-
stances Act.

Specifically, it advised FDA
Commissioner Alexander Schmidt
to require drugists to refill a
Darvon prescription no more
than five times in six months and
suppliers and pharmacists to con-
trol inventories to deter possible
abuses.

But physicians would be free to
continue prescribing Darvon and
products containing it. Last year,
they wrote 16.4 million prescrip-
tions for Darvon drugs manufac-
tured by Eli Lilly and Co. of In-
dianapolis, and an estimated 1.6
million more for similar products
made by others. Darvon was first
marketed in 1957 and, in some
years, has been the most widely
prescribed drug.

A recent study found deaths
involving overdoses of propoxy-
phene increased from 154 in 1972
to 269 in 1974 in areas with a
combined population of 52.6 mil-
lion.

Iran Flood Toll at 29

TEHRAN, April 27 (Reuters).—
The death toll in weekend floods
in the northeastern province of
Khorasan has risen to 29, au-
thorities have reported. More
than 4,000 houses were damaged
or destroyed.

Firemen Scale Sicily Church to Feed Pigeons

CALTANISSETTA, Sicily, April 27 (AP).

Firemen climbed to the roof of the
cathedral here yesterday and
fed about 50 scared pigeons that
had gone virtually without
any food since Easter.

The pigeons were released
at the end of an Easter Sun-
day procession in this central
Sicilian town.

The pigeons flew to the roof
of the church in apparent
terror of the crowd of thou-
sands that had been chanting
for hours. Since then, they
have refused to leave the roof
and eat the food in the square
that residents have prepared
for them.

Karakum Desert Wettest Since '92

MOSCOW, April 27 (UPI).

Lakes formed in the Karakum
Desert as a result of the
heaviest rains recorded in the
region since the Russian weather
service was established in 1892.
Tass has reported.

The Karakum Desert is in
Turkmenia, the driest of the
Soviet Union's 15 republics. Tass
said the Turkmenian Republic's
capital, Ashkhabad, got 50 per-
cent more precipitation in one
day than the average for a month
in the rainiest years.

The news agency said weather
satellites gave warning of tor-
rential rains to come and channels
were dug to guide water into the
sand. The streets of Ashkhabad
and other towns were flooded,
however.

Germans also lacked the political cohesion of the Poles, since they came from scattered geographic areas. Different political loyalties may also be present, since some of the Germans were understandably suspected of collaboration.

Of the original ethnic-German deportees, 800,000 were exiled in 1941, half from the Volga, the rest from scattered districts in south Russia and the Ukraine. Added to them after the war were 250,000 who were returned to the Soviet Union from Germany by the Allies. They had been among some 350,000 ethnic Germans taken to Germany, voluntarily or not, by the retreating Nazi armies.

Perhaps the most important reason for the lack of dissent is that the ethnic Germans have gained improved conditions without open agitation.

They were given mobility (to anywhere but back home) in 1955 and politically rehabilitated in 1964, earlier than the other deportee groups, because Moscow wanted to improve relations with West Germany, establishing diplomatic relations and signing a peace treaty. Bonn diplomats quickly but effectively won better treatment for the Soviet Germans in the process.

They were given mobility (to anywhere but back home) in 1955 and politically rehabilitated in 1964, earlier than the other deportee groups, because Moscow wanted to improve relations with West Germany, establishing diplomatic relations and signing a peace treaty. Bonn diplomats quickly but effectively won better treatment for the Soviet Germans in the process.

Well Off Group

This German industriousness has paid off in terms of material well being for the Germans. A 1969 newspaper survey found they have more TV sets, washing machines, motor bikes and the like than Ukrainians here, who are also postwar migrants, albeit volunteers.

Such relative prosperity probably cooled initial desires to re-
turn to former lands and the
tatars to former lands and the

DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
Established 1929
62 Pelikaanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33 09 82.
Gold Medal
1966-1970

If you need a room where you can really get down to business...

...it's time you stayed with us. Complete, economical conference service for 6 to 1000 guests, depending on location - that's just one of the many things you'll appreciate at Holiday Inn, Europe's most reasonably priced first class hotel system.

There are over 1700 Holiday Inns in the world and over 50 in Europe: Austria, Belgium (5 hotels), France (7), West Germany (14), Gibraltar, Italy (3), Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (3), Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland (2), U.K. (11).

For best reservations, please write to your local Holiday Inn hotel or one of these numbers:
Brussels Tel.: 720.0177 - Edinburgh, Tel.: 44.42.35 - Frankfurt, Tel.: 295-055
Johannesburg Tel.: 21.20.11 - London, Tel.: 722-7755 - Paris, Tel.: 666.50.87
Rome, Tel.: 25.31.99 - Stockholm, Tel.: 59.02.20 - Zurich, Tel.: 728.40.46

Holiday Inn

NEW ITALY-GREECE CAR-FERRY

BRINDISI-CORINTH-ATHENS IN 20 HOURS
FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 471.7471 - PARIS 246.72.08 - FRANKFURT 221.881 - BRUXELLES 32.22.46 - ROTTERDAM 2.21.11 - STOCKHOLM 67.65.89 - MADRID 275.84.35 - WIEN 79.52.69 - GENOVA 54.13.61 - ROME 45.54.19 - BARCELONA 43.24.58 - NAPLES 32.14.58



F B ESPRESSO CORINTO

BEAM

SERVING THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR 181 YEARS FROM 1795 TO 2076



BE A NEW SUBSCRIBER and save up to 47% of the newsprint price

(Depending on year country of residence.)
After the specific introductory period chosen, regular material rates will be applied.

6 Mos. 3 Mos.	6 Mos. 3 Mos.	6 Mos. 3 Mos.
Africa, French sp. countries (air) \$ 72.50 40.50	Libya (air) \$ 85.50 47.00	Luxembourg (air) \$ 2,023.00 1,125.00
Africa, other (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Malaysia (air) \$ 97.50 54.00	Malta (air) \$ 114.00 63.00
Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (air) \$ 62.00 34.50	Netherlands (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Norway (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
Arabian Gulf (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	New Zealand (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
Austria (air) \$ 97.50 54.00	Pakistan (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
Belgium (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Peru (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
Canada (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Poland (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
Central America (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
France (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
Germany (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
Greece (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
India (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
Ireland (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
Israel (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
Italy (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
Japan, Korea (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00
Lebanon (air) \$ 114.00 63.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00	Portugal (air) \$ 146.00 81.00

Herald Tribune

Please, send the newspaper by mail for 6 mos. or 3 mos.
Saving 25% of the regular subscription rate.
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH ORDER
for International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 PARIS.
Cables: H. Trib. For advertising purposes, perfr. 7500 PARIS.
are available on request.
THIS OFFER FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS
This offer valid through June 1st, 1976.

The Intelligence Dilemmas

In a contradictory world which has become increasingly interdependent and increasingly fragmented, and in which secret operations of government and anti-governmental groups play an augmenting role, it makes little sense to argue that the United States must abstain from all covert forms of gathering intelligence or counteracting forces directed against its interests. But, by the same token, no democracy can abdicate to its Executive powers that could bring war to its own doorstep or violate the rights of its citizens. This constitutes the major dilemma with which congressional bodies have been seeking to cope, and to which the report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities is addressed.

The Senate committee has conducted itself with more responsibility than the similar body in the House, and its proposals for congressional oversight of the intelligence community, while not markedly different from those of the House body, deserve consideration. The committee, for example, acknowledges the fundamental dilemma affecting the relationship between secret activities and constitutional government: it has worked with, rather than against, the Executive, and it does not damn, out of hand, the intelligence agencies which, it asserts, "have made important contributions to the nation's security and generally have performed their functions with dedication and distinction."

Moreover, the select committee's report asserts that "the competing demands of secrecy and the requirements of the democratic process—our Constitution and laws—can be reconciled." This should be done by Congress—"in consultation with the Executive branch"—statutory restructuring of

the intelligence community, limitations on the powers of that community, and active congressional oversight of its activities.

But here lies the rub. If, as the committee states, quite accurately, "presidents and administrations have made excessive, and at times, self-defeating use of covert operations," it also admits that Congress has not used the powers it possesses under the 1947 Intelligence Act to oversee the agencies.

Moreover, the recent history of congressional investigatory procedures with respect to the agencies opens grave doubts as to the ability of the legislators to act effectively in this area. The leaks and generally negative attitudes that marred the House investigation form one example of this. Two Republican senators refused to sign the select committee report, presumably because it was too hard on the agencies; three Democratic senators complained that it was too subservient to the administration. Such divisions, inevitable and essential in a legislature, could make congressional oversight of secret operations impossible.

Nevertheless, the effort must be made. It may require congressional oversight of members of Congress, as well as of administration conduct of intelligence—but that is not impossible if the spirit of the Senate committee report is accepted. There can be no ideal solution—preaches of confidence and errors in action are almost certain to occur. But that is also true of whatever the government does in any field. The intelligence operations of the United States do need overhauling, and do need cooperation between the Executive and the Legislative branches. The Church committee has made progress toward that end.

Recovery Abroad

West Europe's economic recovery, which had been lagging behind the cautious upturn in the United States, evidently is beginning to lag less. In the last few weeks, the indicators of growth in virtually all countries have begun to turn more definitely in the same direction: up. This is true in Japan as well, with the result that the industrial world as a whole, despite the currency difficulties of some countries, should now be able to look ahead to rising trade and mutually reinforcing expansion.

Except for Italy, where political uncertainties have curbed investment and stimulated a flight of capital abroad, virtually all industrial countries now are expected to exceed the growth rates for 1976 predicted in December by the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. In West Germany, some research institutes are predicting a 5 to 5 1/2 per cent GNP rise in 1976 and business forecasters elsewhere similarly are predicting growth rates of 1 per cent or more above the OECD's December expectations for France, Japan and Britain.

Inflation, while still higher than normal, is subsiding. Even Britain, where prices soared 24 per cent last year, was down to a 15-per cent annual rate in the last quarter reported. Double-digit inflation is a thing

of the past almost everywhere else, with West Germany down to about 5 per cent. The unanswered question at yet is whether this trend will continue when the vast unused capacity in most European industry begins to fill up and unemployment begins to drop.

Unemployment, the bleakest area of the economy, has not yet turned around in West Europe even to the extent it has in the United States. Traditionally, productivity rises sharply coming out of a recession and unemployment improves later. With spare capacity in industry, capital investment has hardly begun to climb, except in inventories, which are being rebuilt; but prospects are brighter than a few months ago.

The economic and labor ministers of the nine Common Market countries are to meet in June to plan a strategy for full employment, coordinated growth policies, and price stability. The commission is urging direct measures to reduce unemployment such as easier retirement, less overtime, reduced immigration from nonmember countries and, as an alternative to unemployment benefits, tax advantages for employers refraining from layoffs.

Until unemployment is sharply reduced, recovery from the world's severest recession since the 1930s will be incomplete, whatever the growth rate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Blow at ILO

Just when it appeared that relations between the United States and the International Labor Organization were as rough as they could get, the House of Representatives proved that it could make them rockier still.

By voting to kill the \$25-million appropriation that represents this country's share of the ILO budget for an 18-month period, the House has jeopardized the strategy devised by the Ford administration—in cooperation with U.S. industry and labor—to curb Soviet and Third World "politicization" of the agency.

That strategy, always a dubious one, grew out of a long accumulation of grievances, culminating in the ILO's decision last June to grant "observer" status to the Palestine Liberation Organization. The administration served two-year notice last fall that the United States intended to withdraw unless the ILO took steps toward internal reform.

However, the White House emphasized that

its hope was to achieve positive change, not to get out. It added that all of this country's budget assessments would be fully met, as is required by international law. George Meany, AFL-CIO president, a perennial critic of the world organization, endorsed this approach.

Both President Ford and Mr. Meany have sought ever since to demonstrate their sincerity of purpose. The President by designating a special emissary—Laurence H. Silberman, ambassador to Yugoslavia and a former under secretary of labor—to seek allies in West Europe. The AFL-CIO chief, for his part, has sent letters to unions in Asia, Africa and Latin America appealing for support.

Whatever chance there might be for affirmative responses at the ILO annual conference in Geneva in June will be severely undercut by the House's surprise decision to kill the appropriation. The Senate will be well advised to restore the \$25 million.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Safari

The state secretary's trip to Africa is taking place so late as to seem almost unfriendly, and at any rate late enough for new situations to have arisen. A number of problems have "solved themselves"—though not always in accordance with American wishes. Black Africa is currently more allergic than ever to anything smacking of "Amer-

ican imperialism" and less critical than ever of Soviet and Cuban aid. This is the payoff for decades of a policy of benign neglect. But in the final analysis Kissinger's keynote speech on the future of southern Africa, which was delivered in Zambia, may prove to be less decisive than how much American economic aid is made available, and to whom.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 28, 1901

WASHINGTON—Gen. L.D. Artamonoff, a Russian officer on his way home from Manchuria, via America, at present in Washington, says the conditions of Manchuria are improving. The country is pacified, commerce is reviving and the Russian army is being reduced. The Russians, he said, operated only against the Chinese army and treated the people with kindness.

Fifty Years Ago

April 28, 1926

NEW YORK—Jesse Levinson has brought an action against George Bernard Shaw on the grounds that he prevented the sale of the film rights of "The Chocolate Soldier." He alleges that the British playwright, who had previously disclaimed all rights in "The Chocolate Soldier," has now threatened to sue for infringement of the copyright of "Arms and the Man" if the former was filmed.



Bicycles, the Unexploited Resource

By Jonathan Power

ROME—The Piazza Navona, that graceful 16th-century square with the Bernini fountains, is one of the great joys of Rome.

An oasis of tranquillity right in the heart of the city, a mighty square 240 meters long, 65 meters wide, where motorized traffic is forbidden and people sit, in my case to write a newspaper column—or ride bicycles. Indeed, this is the very place where three years ago my own two little girls learned to ride a bicycle, hired from the little shop where Signor Tanturri has been plying his trade for some 30 years.

The bicycle is man's most energy-efficient and effective form of transport—effective because it does so much good, increasing man's unaided speed by a factor of three or four, while doing so little harm—there are no exhaust fumes, it takes a 30th of the space of a motor car and rarely are people knocked down. Despite these great advantages the bicycle has been, almost literally, driven off most of our city roads. In Britain the Ministry of Transport estimates that the distance traveled by bicycles went down from 5.8 million miles in 1962 to 2.3 million miles in 1972.

Upward Graphs

At last, however, the tide has begun to turn. The car is no longer seen as such a wonder. And OPEC has helped nurse doubts that were introduced by the upward graphs of heart disease and obesity. Bicycles are coming back and fast too. In 1968 in Britain, only 574,000 bicycles were sold. Last year the total passed the 1-million mark for the first time in 20 years. The United States now sells more new bicycles than automobiles. And sales are booming. It is the fastest-growing outdoor activity in the United States. Surprising, is it? No, not at all. The trend is really no reason why inner-city areas should not now be entirely closed to motorized traffic, except for ambulances and delivery trucks, and let the pedestrian and the bicyclist rule supreme. It would, despite the fury of the car lobby, be a popular move.

In a recent poll in Southampton, England, 1,000 pedestrians out of 1,100 were for the closure of a principal street. In the center of Vienna, where nine city blocks were closed to traffic over Christmas in 1971, 88 per cent of the pedestrians questioned supported the move. It is now a permanent feature.

It is not surprising that banning the car is so popular a move—people begin to enjoy city life in a way they did not know they could. Carbon monoxide levels fell dramatically—in the Ginza district of Tokyo, a ban on traffic reduced the level of carbon monoxide by a factor of five. Even the shops are beginning to welcome these reforms.

Average Speed

First assumes the cyclist travels at an average speed of 10 miles an hour, with a total delay time of 5 minutes for locking and unlocking his bicycle. A car travels in the rush hour at an average speed of 20 mph, with a 6-minute delay time for parking and locking. For trips shorter than a mile, the bicycle is clearly faster. For a journey of three miles the

car would take 15 minutes and the bicycle 22.

If a commuter values his time at more than \$1.70 an hour, it would not be worth shifting to a bicycle. But what on a three-mile journey, does that extra seven minutes do? It gives you much needed exercise, eases the pressure on your nervous system and—if there are bicycle lanes—gives you pleasure and relaxation too. Moreover, it helps the country's balance of payments. If on the days of good cycling weather (estimated at 62 per cent), half the commuters switched to their bikes, the United States would have saved 100 million barrels of oil worth \$4 billion. That is 7 per cent of the total automobile gasoline used in a year. Not too impossible a dream.

In Davis, Calif., the recent shift to bicycles has reduced auto travel by at least 10 per cent. A survey in Denver showed that 40 per cent of the commuters would ride bicycles if it were safe to do so. The real barrier is a man-made one—we have made the city for the car. Twenty per cent of the land in London is given over to roads and parking lots. In Los Angeles, it is 60 per cent, but given the chance to cycle in safety, people will jump at it.

In Copenhagen, Uppsala, Sweden, Rotterdam and Stevenage, England, bicycles account for well over a quarter of all the trips made by any form of transportation. The secret?—In Stevenage, a new town, bikeways have been built as part of the town plan. In the Netherlands, a third of the total road length has special provision for bikes. In Sweden, a commuter can check his bicycle at a train station and receive another at his destination.

Inner-City Areas

What is stopping our city governments from introducing such sensible innovations? There is really no reason why inner-city areas should not now be entirely closed to motorized traffic, except for ambulances and delivery trucks, and let the pedestrian and the bicyclist rule supreme. It would, despite the fury of the car lobby, be a popular move. In a recent poll in Southampton, England, 1,000 pedestrians out of 1,100 were for the closure of a principal street. In the center of Vienna, where nine city blocks were closed to traffic over Christmas in 1971, 88 per cent of the pedestrians questioned supported the move. It is now a permanent feature.

It is not surprising that banning the car is so popular a move—people begin to enjoy city life in a way they did not know they could. Carbon monoxide levels fell dramatically—in the Ginza district of Tokyo, a ban on traffic reduced the level of carbon monoxide by a factor of five. Even the shops are beginning to welcome these reforms.

It is not surprising that banning the car is so popular a move—people begin to enjoy city life in a way they did not know they could. Carbon monoxide levels fell dramatically—in the Ginza district of Tokyo, a ban on traffic reduced the level of carbon monoxide by a factor of five. Even the shops are beginning to welcome these reforms.

Letters

Anti-Franjeh View

As an American of Lebanese origin, I am heartened at the continued political chicanery going on in that ravaged country. The time is long overdue for the rightists Christians and Mr. Franjeh to face harsh reality in the midst of an unending civil war in Lebanon. One very obvious fact is that Mr. Franjeh is clinging to power, is a grotesque interpretation of honor killing on the edge of insanity. It is a flagrant insult to all Lebanese

and repulsive to those who love Lebanon.

The man has not displayed any semblance of leadership, dignity or integrity during the anguished war that has left his country bleeding and bring at his feet. Not he and his cronies, whose glaring lack of state-manship has brought Lebanon in its present chaotic state, are again stalling, bickering and wasting precious time. They would have the world believe that his departure would be costly to Lebanon.

Paris.—Henry Kissinger is now engaged in a long overdue restructuring of U.S. African policy and he will require all his energy, humor and vision to accomplish this. He will also need modesty because, in that area, neither his wisdom nor his timing have so far been exceptional. The job is really to make something out of nothing for the United States has been remiss on Africa for 20 years.

Facing these problems during a U.S. presidential year with competitive speech-makers seeking support from black-liberal and white-conservative voters doesn't make things easier, and when one compares congressional veto of Angolan anti-Soviet aid with congressional insistence on buying chromium from Rhodesia, despite a UN embargo, the paradox is underscored.

The United States has never had a coherent policy for sub-Saharan Africa since the latter gained its freedom. One reason is that our attitudes are shaped by three contradictory factors: (1) Traditional (sometimes forgotten) anti-colonialism; (2) Awareness that 25 million Americans are of African descent—and they vote; (3) Acknowledgment of U.S. economic dependence on many African resources.

Important Cradle

U.S. strategic convenience is also served by keeping open the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans but this is not the primordial factor. The latter boils down to a contest between those who recognize obligation to an important cradle of U.S. citizenry and those who wish to give hard-headed priority to the needs of certain industrial combines.

President Lyndon Johnson once told me: "There is a deep connection between our foreign policy in Africa and our internal policy on civil rights." An aspect that will be stressed this year. But on the other hand southern Africa, with all its racial passions, is a major source for U.S. supplies of manganese, cobalt, tantalum, platinum and strontium.

The clash between philosophical-political and economic-industrial interests is sometimes obvious. And it is not escaped black leaders that U.S. investments in white-dominated South Africa have more than doubled over the past five years. Since Africa's decolonization, the United States has won some and lost some contests with the Soviet Union for African influence. Soviet influence was extended from the Congo (now Zaïre). But Moscow revamped its

U.S. Policy in Africa The Need to Forge

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Henry Kissinger is now engaged in a long overdue restructuring of U.S. African policy and he will require all his energy, humor and vision to accomplish this. He will also need modesty because, in that area, neither his wisdom nor his timing have so far been exceptional. The job is really to make something out of nothing for the United States has been remiss on Africa for 20 years.

Facing these problems during a U.S. presidential year with competitive speech-makers seeking support from black-liberal and white-conservative voters doesn't make things easier, and when one compares congressional veto of Angolan anti-Soviet aid with congressional insistence on buying chromium from Rhodesia, despite a UN embargo, the paradox is underscored.

The United States has never had a coherent policy for sub-Saharan Africa since the latter gained its freedom. One reason is that our attitudes are shaped by three contradictory factors: (1) Traditional (sometimes forgotten) anti-colonialism; (2) Awareness that 25 million Americans are of African descent—and they vote; (3) Acknowledgment of U.S. economic dependence on many African resources.

Important Cradle

U.S. strategic convenience is also served by keeping open the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans but this is not the primordial factor. The latter boils down to a contest between those who recognize obligation to an important cradle of U.S. citizenry and those who wish to give hard-headed priority to the needs of certain industrial combines.

President Lyndon Johnson once told me: "There is a deep connection between our foreign policy in Africa and our internal policy on civil rights." An aspect that will be stressed this year. But on the other hand southern Africa, with all its racial passions, is a major source for U.S. supplies of manganese, cobalt, tantalum, platinum and strontium.

The clash between philosophical-political and economic-industrial interests is sometimes obvious. And it is not escaped black leaders that U.S. investments in white-dominated South Africa have more than doubled over the past five years.

Since Africa's decolonization, the United States has won some and lost some contests with the Soviet Union for African influence. Soviet influence was extended from the Congo (now Zaïre). But Moscow revamped its

policy and had been gaining prestige in such places as Guinea, Nigeria, Congo, Angola, Uganda, Mozambique and now Angola.

The United States really stepped up Angola. Not that Washington was entirely wrong politically; it was wobbly, misadventurous, too little and too late. It took decisions eight or ten years earlier they might have had effect—while China and the Soviet Union moved into the area of our uncertainty. What the MPLA Soviet advisers, 12,000 Cuban troops more than 10 times as much as we as we faithfully and tentatively encouraged South Africa's march of 1,500 regulars to keep the war from lapsing. The result was a stalemate.

But we allowed the Soviet Union to move into the area of our uncertainty. What the MPLA Soviet advisers, 12,000 Cuban troops more than 10 times as much as we as we faithfully and tentatively encouraged South Africa's march of 1,500 regulars to keep the war from lapsing. The result was a stalemate.

Now Kissinger must take the consequences on the important safari any U.S. ever took. Bishop Munira, a leftist leader of Rhodesia, claims the trip aims to drive "American imperialism" and will boycott Kissinger's visit. Nyere of Tanzania, who helped but warned that Africa doesn't permit to a sphere of influence.

Jeanne Afrique, an anti-publication, features a copy of Washington's anti-imperialist Patrice Lumumba. Kissinger was criticized for choosing as his African safari a man with no experience who had been a "destabilizing" element. And recent U.S. attacks on Uganda's President Idi Amin, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, are resented. Kissinger isn't admitted; but neither we.

No Time

No matter how much it is able to accomplish in the policy imbalance, in Rhodesia toward majority and in urging South Africa to accelerate its advance toward racial justice, he cannot do anything like what is sary in time. And he promised economic aid and support can be a deliver to black nationalists. Now is the time for the West to realize that it must act to help Africans to solve problems. It might as well listen to the counsel of non-African nations, which have more African experience than we. Surely include the European Community and also China.

Portugal: Victory for Democracy

By Joseph K. A.

LISBON.—The sun shone, the sea sparkled, the flowers flourished, the army kept hands off and the party militants behaved themselves Sunday when the Portuguese people trooped quietly to the polls to elect a new parliament. For the second time in two years this country, after half a century of authoritarian rule, chalked up a victory for democracy.

But the test is not yet over. Though the vote yielded the makings of a solid ruling coalition, some discreet nudging by the army will be required if political haggling is to give way to the truly critical task of governing the country.

Just before the results began pouring in election night, the national television showed, in a series of flashbacks, the political highlights which have marked the two years since the revolution of April 25, 1974, overthrew the dictatorship set up nearly half a century ago by Antonio Salazar. The clips began with the euphoria of the revolution.

There followed a horror story—Communist-led soldiers breaking up rallies of other parties with tear gas, farmers demanding trucks and tractors, besieging the Constituent Assembly elected a year ago; an attempted right-wing coup; a premier complaining that he had twice been taken prisoner by protesting groups.

Set against that nightmare, the elections for the legislative assembly on Sunday were a political miracle. Despite reports of widespread violence, the campaign, which cost only one life directly, was essentially peaceful. Despite other reports of popular political fatigue, the campaigning was brisk—some 150 meetings held on the Sunday before elections. The turnout, though less than last year's 82 per cent, was, at nearly 85 per cent, quite high.

The only troops I saw near the polls on election day here in Lisbon were on hand to cast their ballots, and had to wait around because of a mistake in the voting lists. The press facilities, especially for foreigners, were a model of electronic convenience—a sign that one of the forces working here is a small country's sense of pride in cutting a good figure on the international scene.

The results showed a fairly solid base for the Communist party, and a slight drift to the right among the far stronger democratic parties. The Communists, and assorted splinter groups, took one-fifth of the total vote—about what they and the disident Marxists won in the elections for the Constituent Assembly last year.

Rightist Gains

Among the 80 per cent of the votes for the democratic parties, the Socialists, at the left-center of the political spectrum, held the lead with about 35 per cent of the vote—a drop of only a couple of points from their showing last year. The Popular Democrats, at the center-right of the spectrum, slipped a couple of points to about 25 per cent of the total. The biggest gains were made by a right-wing Catholic party which doubled its vote to about 15 per cent of the total.

Obviously there will have to be a coalition government, presumably under the rule of the Socialist leader, Mario Soares. The natural coalition partners are the Popular Democrats, since between them the two center parties won over 50 per cent of the vote.

Unfortunately there has been bitter personal animosity between Mr. Soares and the Popular Democratic leader, Francisco Sá

Carneiro. During the election they attacked each other. Mr. Soares said that, rather than join Mr. Carneiro alone, he had a coalition of all the parties including the Communist.

Testing Ground

But mainly because of a of strong political left Portugal is in bed with strife. Unemployment is 9 per cent. Gross national product fell at that rate last year. Inflation has been running at 10 per cent, and investment is up. So the country, after being a testing ground in democracy, has to be governed.

Which is where the test comes in. Though the solid back in their barracks, the army leaders still exercise control through a committee. The leading figure—Gen. Ramalho Eanes—is the army chief of staff. To be a strong parliament, a knocking together of the army ought to be at end the haggling, and place a regime which can run smoothly and runably country.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters are better chance of being listed. All letters are subject to condensation and editing. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but letters will be given to the editor's complete address.

CARRYING OFF WILD FASHIONS

By Hebe Dorsey

DON (LIT)—The British are natural centrists. They love mad clothes and then off with panache. Where other would look funny, the British not only look but even dignified.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.



Arlene Philipps, Lennie Dale (seated) and Danny Noble.

sting Your Way Through 90 Years of Vintage Bordeaux

by Jon Winroth

'Many opinions changed at table, for the same wine

drunk by itself and accompanying food can be two very different things. Drinking it with food is the true purpose of any wine.'

April 27 (LIT)—The night at Château Mouton-Rothschild was supposed to cover many a wine from evening in 6 back to 1876, 10 years short because no '76, even in the châteaux' of sample bottles.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

As in point, when Bill Gubb showed his collection recently, he chose an unorthodox, the Dutch House, near the Tower of London. The crowd was almost a preview of extreme styles and made European us, even at their wildest, look tame.

PARIS FILMS Dauntless Robert Mitchum And the Ghost of Bogart

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 27 (LIT)—The Raymond Chandler novels are being remade in Hollywood. The latest of these new celluloid editions is "Farewell, My Lovely" (at the UGC Odéon and the Biarritz in English). Robert Mitchum is the dauntless Los Angeles private eye, Philip Marlowe, whose contempt for the local homicide squad equals Sherlock Holmes's scorn for Scotland Yard.

Mitchum succeeds in conveying the essentials: Marlowe's cavalier indifference for the blundering policemen, his nonchalance with bums and fashionable ladies, his slow-burn cynical humor, something of his melancholy isolation and his insatiable appetite for derring-do.

He does all this quite satisfactorily and amusingly, but seeing another in a role so long and closely associated with Humphrey Bogart is a jolt.

"Farewell, My Lovely" is held to be the best of Chandler. It has been filmed twice before, but the present version is more faithful to the original since the earlier adaptations were done in the days when censorship muzzled the movies.

Our Richards has reproduced the exciting melodramatics of the novel, maintaining suspense

throughout, and has depicted a corrupt swamp that stretches from tenements to palatial Pasadena estates. The casting could not be better, with Charlotte Rampling as the wicked beauty, John Ireland as the official inspector and Sylvia Miles as the boozing widow of an underworld fixer, but the ghost of Bogart will haunt many memories.

"L'Année Saincte" (at the Ambassade, the Champs Elysées and the Bertiz) also treats of underworld intrigues, though scarcely with the deadly determination of Chandler. It is more in the Damon Runyon vein, a jolly rogue's comedy with Jean Gabin and Jean-Claude Brialy, notorious yeggs, who escape from prison, disguise themselves as clerics and are hijacked on a flight to Rome during the Holy Year.

Gabin is delightful as the fake bishop who arranges the ransom negotiations, hears confessions of the endangered passengers, and then sets off to hunt for buried treasure in the Eternal City.

Danielle Darrieux makes a brief appearance as a former flame of the rugged, silver-headed crook; the scene of their reunion is an added attraction. Nonsense, to be sure, but diverting nonsense.

"La Dernière Femme" (at the Colisée, the Hautecloche and the Montparnasse-Pothé) is Marco Ferreri's new shocker and its Grand Guignol finale is designed to make hyper-sensitive spectators squirm.

The bizarre climax is reached by way of a lengthy and graphic investigation of an ill-mated pair presented as a frontal attack on that popular institution: family life. According to the Italian director, the patriarchal system is obsolete because women are no longer submissive, and man, too, wants a new relationship with women. Certain points are argued logically enough, but the remedy supplied, metaphorical as its gross symbolism may be, is worse than the malady.

The film itself leaves the grotesque impression of Ferreri fitted out with Eynaud's white-knuckled, patriarchal system is obsolete because women are no longer submissive, and man, too, wants a new relationship with women. Certain points are argued logically enough, but the remedy supplied, metaphorical as its gross symbolism may be, is worse than the malady.

A young American film-maker, Marty Ostein, has surfaced in Paris for the release of two of his initial tries: "Michael" and "Abraham" (at the Marais in English).

The first, running for 40 minutes, tells of a callow Hollywood taxi-driver who, while driving cabbies to their appointments and carrying drinks home from bars, dreams of becoming a movie director. He writes scenarios in his spare time, but is unable to sell them. We leave him as we find him, a bit down-at-the-mouth, but certain to persist. Ostein displays some cinematic skill in his use of color film and in drawing the background of Hollywood's seamy side, but his professional remains too vague. This is a character sketch but even so it requires firmer lines.

"Abraham," a half-hour long and shot in black and white, is another sketch, a minor mood piece recounting the lonely existence of an old photographer and his passing flirtation with one of his male students.

The first big step back in time brought us to 1856, which produced a tiny harvest of generally miserable wine. This one was definitely showing its age, brick-colored at the rim with a pronounced minty aroma that left a vaguely unpleasant resinous taste in the mouth. It was still holding together, which was about all that could be asked of it.

The 1866 was a pleasant surprise, for that had not been considered a very good year either. The color was deep and rich, the aroma complex with the typical resinous character of the cabernet-sauvignon grape (which accounts for 90 per cent of the vines at Mouton), and in the mouth the wine left a strong tannic finish. Despite a slight tendency to dryness it was a fine wine and still has a future.

Nadir Hit With the 1895 we hit the nadir of the tasting. It was not a "bad" wine—some of the Moutons were—but it was on its way out. The color was very brown, the smell quite pleasant, fruity and flowery with a hint of cedar, but it lacked body. It had a curious woody flavor of jam and was thin and drying out.

The next wine was just the opposite, though 10 years older. The 1905 was a deep brownish red, with an elegant, rich bouquet of dried leaves and jam. It was a big, powerful wine, rich in alcohol and reminiscent of old port. There was perhaps a slight excess of tannin but it was one of the best wines in the tasting.

The last wine before lunch, the

1916, was exquisite but not typically Mouton. It was quite brown though lighter in color than the '26. It had great distinction, was very smooth, fruity and well balanced. It was perhaps the most purely drinkable and graceful, and it might almost have come from Mouton's neighbor and arch-rival to the north, Lafite-Rothschild, although you are not supposed to say things like that.

We broke off then for a tour of the cellars and chais where we saw Mouton's mostly traditional winemaking equipment, including a mechanical wooden lattice-work to separate ripe grapes from unripe and the stems, which are processed separately, and a wide, vertical press with wooden slats. All this machinery is on the floor above the wooden vats which may thus be filled by simple gravity flow.

An Apéritif

We moved on to the little "château" with its marvelously overdecorated Second Empire session for a champagne apéritif before setting down to more tasting with a lunch that was perfect in its simple harmony to set off the wines: grilled sea bass stuffed with fennel, salt-meadow leg of lamb served with green beans and a crown of sautéed potatoes, salad that was refused by everyone to avoid clashing with the wines, cheese that many also

refused for the same reason and a deliciously fresh strawberry sherbet with a purée of strawberries.

We began with a glass of Mouton Cadet Blanc, a simple white Bordeaux, and moved on to a 1866 Mouton Baron Philippe, a fifth growth of Pauillac, which served as a point of reference for the great wines to follow. It was indeed a very fine wine in itself, ready to drink, elegant and harmonious but it was out of its depth.

The first old wine at table was the Mouton 1906, which resembled the '18 in its flowery grace, but it did not have the same balance and in the mouth it was less satisfying, slightly drier. It was, however, one of the best in the tasting.

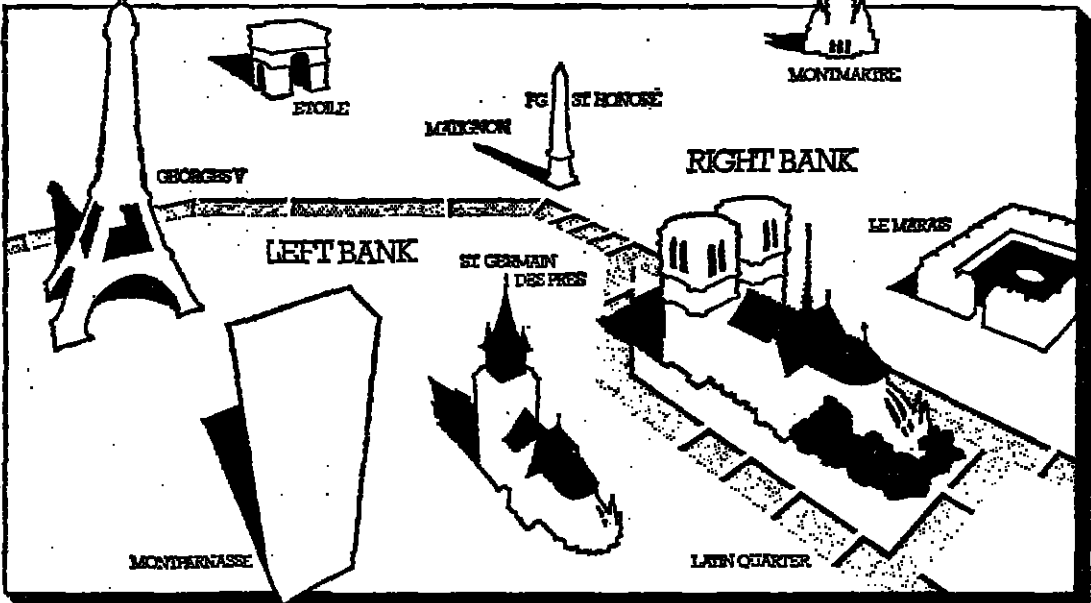
The 1896 rivaled the '18 for top honors in a very different style. It was typically Mouton, a deep brownish red with a rich concentrated fruitiness, the resinous power of its cabernet grapes still youthful, a truly great wine that perhaps gave a hint of what the equally great 1945 will be when it too attains 80 years of age.

Our last Mouton, the 1888, could not compete with such a mighty successor and indeed it came from the terrible years of the phylloxera and mildew diseases against which little could then be done. It was fading but not at all senile, a well-preserved 90-year-old, a bit light and drying but still

fruity with a slight hint of immaturity in the bouquet, no doubt caused by the heavy exposure to mildew.

The tasting did not, unfortunately, end on a very good note. With dessert, a first growth of Sauternes, was served but it was completely "maderized," worn out, tasting of little more than iodine, its fruit completely gone.

DISCOVER A WORLD OF ART IN PARIS



MATIGNON WALLY FINDLAY 2 Avenue Matignon, Tel. 225.74.74 IMPRESSIONISTS POST-IMPRESSIONISTS MODERNS. Contemporary Artists represented exclusively by our Galleries. Featuring GANTHER - SEBIRE - SIMBARI WALLY FINDLAY, GEORGE V Hotel George V, Tel. 723.54.00	SAINT-HONORE GALERIE DE FRANCE 3 Rue St-Honore, Tel. 263.00.31 DINE, HOCKNEY, JOHNS, KITAJ, MOORE, OLDENBURG. Retrospective of artists works printed by Petersburg press. April 30 - May 30.	MARAI GALERIE SAINT-PAUL 22 R. St-Paul 75004 Paris, Tel. 487.91.00 Léar, Bontemps, Karamita, M. Kling, O. Lalanne, F.H. Lalanne, J. Mouton, P. Savi, R. de Saint-Philippe, Shady, Kander, Ouellet, Fassioles, Dada, Sci.
SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRES GALERIE NICHIDO 61 Rue St-Honore, Tel. 266.62.86 Impressionist & contemporary painters. CARZOU, Pierre CHRISTIN, Ray CAMOL. April: 1976 Nichido Prize.	GALERIE HERVE ODERMATT 65 bis Rue St-Honore, Tel. 268.92.88 LEGER, ROUAULT, VELICKOVIC, VIEIRA DA SILVA, WEISBUCH, NEAUME, GERMAINE MICHEL, PENALBA.	GALERIE PAUL FACCHETTI 4 Rue des Saints-Pères, Tel. 260.76.22 Artists from the Gallery.
FELIX VERCEL 9 Ave. Matignon (tel.) 256-45-12 110 Madison Avenue, New York. CUBISTES May-June.	VISION NOUVELLE 21 Rue du Colisée (tel.) 726-70-49 FRANCE SEEN THROUGH ENGRAVING from Jacques Collet to today.	This feature appears weekly. For information, please contact: Françoise CLEMENT INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE 21 Rue de Bert, 75002 PARIS. Tel. 225.35.30.

GALERIE KOLLER

Ramistrasse 8 ZURICH Tel.: 01/475040 Telex: 58500



IMPORTANT SALES BY AUCTION

May 17th through June 4th, 1976.

Important PAINTINGS of the 16th to the 20th century (Bonnard, Boudin, Courbet, van Dongen, Dufy, Feininger, Gullaium, Jawlensky, Lehm, Liebermann, Luce, Manguin, Marquet, Matisse, Modigliani, Pissarro, Pollock, Purrmann, Renoir, Rouault, Sisley, Steiner, Souffrin, Spitzweg, de Staël, Utrillo, de Villamil, Vuillard, etc.).

Important collection of MODERN GRAPHIC ART.

Rare FRENCH FURNITURE of the 18th century, many pieces signed. Outstanding BRACKET CLOCKS, CARTELS, CLOCKS, POCKET WATCHES and SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS of the 16th to the 18th century. RUGS and CARPETS, TAPESTRIES, EUROPEAN PORCELAIN and FAIENCE, SILVER COLLECTION, MINIATURES, FAIRY, ICONS, CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

JEWELS.

Highly important collection of ORIENTAL ART.

OVER 30 VINTAGE CARS. Exhibited May 3rd through 14th in the big hall of the "Gull" Shopping Center.

PREVIEW May 8th through 17th, daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Sundays from 10:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Monday, May 17th, last day of exhibition, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Large illustrated catalogues:

Furniture, Arts and Crafts, Asian works of Art SFr. 25

Pictures and Graphic Art SFr. 25

Jewels SFr. 20

Vintage and Classic Cars SFr. 15

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A SAFE CAPITAL INVESTMENT in the Western world?

Investments limited guaranteed partnerships. Land-apartments in Florida, U.S.A., also in tax-free Antilles area. Minimum investment U.S. \$25,000. All transactions handled by prime trust bank.

MAKAI CORP. LTD., Representatives France, 15 Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris (16e). Tel.: 552-97-89 or Telex: 628893 F. We still have openings for representatives in some European countries.

ARAB INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.

The Arab Investment Company S.A., formed in 1960 and part of the GEFINOR International Group, has formed, in Luxembourg, an Arab Holding Company named ARAB INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.

- The authorized capital is U.S. \$100 million.
- The issued capital is to date U.S. \$25 million, which has been subscribed by the founders.
- The shares are registered and can only be acquired by Arab Institutions or Arab Individuals.
- The object of the Company is to invest in Arab Funds in the Arab World, to promote and carry out development projects in different areas, in collaboration with the most advanced technologies.
- The offices of the Company are as follows:
— Cairo: Ahmed Pacha St., No. 4 Garden City.
— Beirut: Götting Center.
— Geneva: 18 Quai Gustave Ador.

HEAD OFFICE: 23 Ave. de la Porte Neuve, Luxembourg.

IT IS INTENDED TO ESTABLISH FURTHER OFFICES IN THE ARAB CAPITALS.

A NEW WAY OF DEALING ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY FUTURES MARKETS

A RECENT SURVEY INDICATES THAT 70 PERCENT OF INVESTORS STAY OUT OF THE COMMODITY BUSINESS FOR TWO REASONS:
1. They do not have a sufficient knowledge of these markets.
2. They are reluctant to take uncontrolled risks.

TO THESE POTENTIAL INVESTORS WE OFFER:
1. A portfolio management on the commodity futures markets.
2. The opportunity to establish under our responsibility the percentage of risk they are willing to accept on their capital.
Minimum deposit: US\$ 50'000.—

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CALL OR WRITE TO:
STOCK AND COMMODITY SERVICES S.A.
48, RUE DU RHONE / 1204 GENEVA / TEL. 28 41 77

DISCOTHEQUE/RESTAURANT COMPLEX FOR SALE

In the very center of Copenhagen, Denmark, is a Swiss-owned complex, consisting of two foremost discotheques and a restaurant with connected bar, all, or separately, for sale. The business operates separately and with different clientele. As the discotheques are well known all over Scandinavia—the possibility of a chain here is businesswise attractive. The turnover exceeds 6 million Danish kroner (approx. £ 1/2 million) and is constantly growing. Price: Danish kroner 5 million with facilities (approx. £450,000). Lease with fixed rent over 10 years, or alternatively freehold by a takeover of the two buildings where the complex is situated. Please apply for further information for Club Inter, C/O Fiduciaire Générale, Rue d'Italie 6, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

FIRMGROUPE AUS LIECHTENSTEIN

Bietet Mithilfe bei allen Auslandsgeschäften ab 1/4 Million \$ aufwärts. Exporteure u. Importeure, Herstellerfirmen u. Potentfahhaber geniessen Steuererleichterung bis zu 60%. Auch können Grossgeschäfte nach erfolgter Integration bei uns ganz oder teilweise finanziert werden.

Kilangente erhalten an Chiffre OFA 3975 21.

Orell Pissat Werbe AG, CH-8022 Zurich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

To place an advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements on back page) or Mr. M. Ferrero 21 Rue de Bert 75002 Paris. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 280609.

MORTGAGE SYNDICATE
 Professionally managed. Excellent track record. Seeks foreign national parties for investment and additional prime U.S. properties. 4-year record of paying 15% cash return per annum. Payable in U.S. dollars. Projected return for the next 5 years: 15.5%, 24.5%, 30.4%, 36.1%, 41.2% annually.
 Call or write:
 Mr. Norman or Mr. Laurin,
 Co-op Mortgage Investors L.P.,
 c/o Real Estate Equity Management Inc.,
 8401 Connecticut Ave., Suite 700,
 Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815.
 East Coast: 301-652-5000.
 West Coast: 415-921-6808.

and Gains Strength Trading Is Light

April 27 (AP).—A beleaguered pound rallied from yesterday's low but dealers said trading was light and gains were modest.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said there is no economic justification for the persistent fall of the pound. On his return from a meeting of European finance ministers in Luxembourg, Mr. Healey said his European counterparts were agreed with him "that the pressure on sterling in the past few weeks has been completely without economic justification."

Mr. Healey blamed the steady slump of sterling on the failure of foreign bankers to understand the nature of discussions between the British government and the trade unions.

Investors wondered just how long the agreement would be and dealers said the value of the pound was marked up steadily on the basis of such factors.

The pound's devaluation rate to 10 major currencies was slightly up from 37.7 per cent to 37.5 per cent in December 1975.

To steady the pound, officials said sterling was oversold in recent days.

Minister Callaghan, in a Commons debate, said it would be wrong to let the market's view of the pound's value prevail.

Company Prices 4.1%

April 27 (AP-DJ).—Motors yesterday raised its price of its cars sold in the average of 4.1 per cent immediately.

British's unit of Genus Ltd., last increased its price of its cars sold in the average of 4.1 per cent immediately.

British's unit of Genus Ltd., last increased its price of its cars sold in the average of 4.1 per cent immediately.

Monetary Growth

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.

Company Reports

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.

Company Reports

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.

Company Reports

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.

Company Reports

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.

Company Reports

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.

Company Reports

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.

Company Reports

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.

Company Reports

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.

Company Reports

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.

Company Reports

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.

Company Reports

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.

Company Reports

April 27 (AP-DJ).—The French monetary growth in February to March on an adjusted basis was 1.7 per cent, according to figures released by the Credit Council.



SUN POWER—World's first solar pocket calculator will be presented at Hannover Fair next week. The machine is energized by the sun or electric light.

But Ministers Reject Guidelines

EEC to Improve Economic Coordination

BRUSSELS, April 27 (AP-DJ).—Finance ministers of the European Economic Community broadly agreed yesterday on improved coordination and concentration of national economic policy in the nine member states of the community.

But officials said the ministers, during their one-day meeting in Luxembourg, rejected any strict guidelines or sanctions against deviation from such established policy.

The EEC Commission had proposed that guidelines for the growth in money supply, and budgetary spending and for national incomes policy be established by the community.

Countries that violated such guidelines would face sanctions such as being excluded from community financial assistance under the regional or social funds, the Commission suggested.

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey firmly rejected such sanctions and other officials also said the Commission's idea is unacceptable.

Divergent Trends

The ministers agreed that there are still great divergences in economic trends in the EEC but felt that these can be reduced by more concentration and coordination of policy rather than by fixed guidelines and sanctions.

Otto Schlecht, West German state secretary in the Economics Ministry, said there was a "profound" discussion among the ministers on general economic strategy. Mr. Schlecht said, and this brought

about "a high degree of agreement" among the member states.

The ministers especially discussed the problem of unemployment. They agreed that a meeting of EEC economics and labor ministers with social partners and the Commission should be staged on June 24 and 25 in Brussels to seek ways to achieve a higher degree of employment in the EEC.

There are about 5.4 million unemployed persons in the community now, down from a peak figure of 5.7 million earlier this year but still above the 1975 average unemployment of 4.5 million.

Need for Spending

Officials said there was general agreement on the need for more capital spending to create new jobs. Such spending should be pushed by the necessary framework policy to be designed by the national governments, the ministers agreed.

Mr. Schlecht told the ministers that current West German expectations are for real growth in the gross national product of around 6 per cent this year, exceeding the recent forecast by five German economic research institutes which projected a 5.5 per cent growth.

The Germans emphasized that as a result of their higher growth, they expect sharply increased imports this year and, Mr. Schlecht said, this would help Germany's EEC partners overcome some of their unemployment problems.

There was also general agreement that while full employment should be the target of EEC economic policy, this should not be attained at the expense of higher inflation rates.

House Unit Votes Bill to Change Federal Reserve

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP-DJ).—The House Banking Committee today approved a bill making modest changes in the Federal Reserve system after stripping the legislation of its most important provision.

The panel approved a bill which would make the terms of the Fed chairman and vice chairman coincident with that of the president, so that a new president would be able to appoint a new Fed chairman within six months after taking office.

The bill also expands the boards of directors of the 12 regional Federal Reserve banks to 12 members from nine members. It also makes permanent the current practice of having the Fed chairman report to Congress quarterly on the Fed's monetary policy.

Before approving the bill, the committee by a one-vote margin removed a section which would have made the presidents of the 12 regional banks appointed by the president, subject to approval by the Senate. At present the regional bank presidents are selected by directors of the 12 banks.

Committee chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., called this the "most important" section of the bill, but opponents charged that it would make the Fed subject to political influence of the White House.

French Bank's Profit Rises 55.5 Per Cent

PARIS, April 27 (AP-DJ).—Banque Nationale de Paris (BNP), France's biggest bank, today reported a net profit for 1975 of 210 million francs (\$44.6 million)—55.5 per cent up on the 136.4 million francs recorded in 1974.

BNP said it is to propose the distribution of a net dividend of 17.68 francs per share, compared with 14.13 francs for the 1974 financial year.

The bank said its operating profit stood at 497.9 million francs, an increase of 48.6 per cent on the 1974 figure.

Hoechst Cuts Dividend

FRANKFURT, April 27 (AP-DJ).—Hoechst Ag said today it will recommend a 1975 dividend of 7 marks per 50-mark share, down from 9 marks in 1974.

23. Keep in touch with the office.

(An international call means business.)

"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."

Big Board Chairman Steps Down

No Reason Supplied For Surprise Decision

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP).—James Needham resigned today as chairman of the New York Stock Exchange following a highly unusual early morning meeting of the exchange's board. No reason was given for the action.

The board of directors said it suggested that Mr. Needham remain as president, a job that does not now exist, "to work with his designated successor," William E. Batten.

The board said Mr. Needham declined the offer, choosing "to pursue other business interests," but would remain as a consultant.

It was apparently decided sometime last night to hold the special board meeting at 8:30 a.m. Normally the NYSE board meets in the afternoon and makes any forthcoming announcements after the close of the trading day at 4 p.m.

Mr. Needham's resignation is effective on May 19. He has been chairman of the exchange since 1972, when he left his previous post as a commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the industry overseer.

Mr. Needham, 49, was the first full-time chairman of the exchange.

Future in Doubt

Mr. Needham's resignation comes at a time when the exchange's future is unclear. The SEC has mandated a central market for the securities industry and the exchange has to determine its role in this type of securities trading.

The exchange has said that the auction market as it exists on the floor of the exchange must be the cornerstone of the market-place of the future. Some have maintained that stock trading could just as easily be conducted outside the exchanges by computer, a system that has come to be known as the "black box" on Wall Street.

Mr. Needham has also been a consistent spokesman regarding what he has called the capital crisis. This campaign has called for tax incentives which would make investment by the public in stocks and bonds more attractive. Mr. Needham says such tax benefits would generate more money for corporations to expand, thus providing more jobs.

Mr. Batten has been a member of the board of the NYSE since 1972 and is the former chairman and chief executive of J.C. Penney.

U.K. Housing Starts

LONDON, April 27 (AP-DJ).—British housing starts in the first quarter rose to 30,300 units per month, seasonally adjusted, compared with 29,500 a month in the fourth quarter and 25,500 a month in the first quarter of 1975, the Department of Environment reported.

Swiss Bank's Note Issue Sets a Eurobond Record

LONDON, April 27 (AP-DJ).—A \$108-million convertible note offering of Union Bank of Switzerland's Luxembourg subsidiary set an investment record today by attracting subscription demand in excess of \$1.35 billion.

Union Bank said its offering was more than 12.5 times oversubscribed, making it by far the "hottest" issue ever to be floated in the Eurobond market.

The offering comprised \$8,000 five-year notes of \$1,250 par value. Priced at par bearing 5 per cent, each note is convertible into one Union Bank of Switzerland bearer share of 500 Swiss francs nominal value.

On the basis of today's market value of Union Bank shares—2,500 Swiss francs—and an exchange rate of 2,527.5 francs to the dollar, the notes are convertible at about \$412 francs or at a premium of 6.63 per cent.

The issue attracted huge investment response because the offering gives bondholders the chance of benefiting from appreciation of the Swiss franc and the share price of Switzerland's largest bank.

A feature of the issue is a provision for payment in cash as well as adjustments to the conversion price when Union Bank makes an equity issue, which it normally does once a year.

Syndicate sources said, however, that investors probably inflated their investment demand in the knowledge that allocations would be small. And rightly so, Union Bank indicated that it would be able to make only "token" allotments in view of the overwhelming investment response.

Senate Bill on Grain Abuses Faces Veto by the President

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—Legislation that would create a special agency to assure that foreign buyers get the quality and amount of U.S. grain they pay for faces a presidential veto.

The measure, passed 52 to 18 by the Senate yesterday, is aimed at placing more government controls on the business of weighing and shipping grain following scandals involving bribery, misgrading, shortweighting and other abuses.

The Senate bill is more far-reaching than a House bill, and a House-Senate conference panel will work out differences. President Ford reaffirmed today that he will veto the measure if it goes to his desk in the form the Senate finally approved.

Despite that threat, Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., said he thought the conference committee would be able to come up with a final measure "that everyone can support."

As it emerged from the Senate, the bill would end the present system under which private firms, many of them linked to the grain and meat merchants, certify the quantity and quality of most U.S. grain bound for domestic mills and foreign customers.

Some states have agencies that share those chores, all supervised on a spot basis by a small but growing corps of Department of Agriculture employees.

The measure would allow only federal inspectors at ports and inland terminals where more than 50 million bushels a year are inspected. At roughly 100 smaller elevators, the present system would remain, but no ties with grain merchants would be allowed, and a federal training standard for inspectors would be in force.

The bill also would require inspectors to be rotated on a regular basis among the inspection points to break up long-time

Credit Fears Hit Prices on Wall Street

Possible Fed Action Is Central Worry

NEW YORK, April 27 (IHT).—Uncertainty about the outlook for U.S. monetary policy dragged stock prices moderately lower today.

Traders are a little confused because they're not certain what the large growth in money supply means," said Francis Bodkin of Colin Hachin & Co.

Mr. Bodkin's remarks were in connection with the larger than expected rise recently in the nation's weekly money supply—a development which has raised concern that the Federal Reserve System could shift to a less accommodative monetary policy.

But most money-market analysts do not expect a shift in Fed policy unless the brisk growth of the monetary aggregates persists.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.25 points to \$95.51. At 3 o'clock it was off 3.07.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 860 to 565, and volume totaled 17.76 million shares, compared with 15.52 million yesterday.

Brokers said selling was attributable in part to solid indications that the Federal Reserve had slightly tightened its credit policy by raising its target on federal funds rates to 4 7/8 from 4 3/4 per cent.

Analysts added that the stock market appears to have run out of fuel despite a continuing flow of improved first-quarter earnings reports. They noted that once again the industrial average fell back below the 1,000 level.

At the close of NYSE trading, Eastman Kodak was off 2 3/8 at 108. Polaroid Corp. said it filed suit against Kodak. Polaroid lost 7 3/8 to 34 3/8.

Reporting lower earnings were Fairchild Camera down 1 to 38 3/8 and Holiday Inns off 1 1/8 at 14.

Other weak spots included National Semiconductor down 2 5/8 to 44 7/8. Sears, Roebuck 1 3/8 to 71 1/4, Burroughs 1 1/8 to 103 1/2, Delta Air Lines 1 1/8 to 41 1/2, Digital Equipment 2 to 178, and IBM 3 3/8 to 256 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index slipped 0.54 to 102.82.

TURKEY

THE WESTON GROUP specializes in all kinds of Turkish financing

Enquiries to:
8002 ZURICH Stockenstr. 10,
Tel.: 55711. Tel.: 361356.
10036 NEW YORK CITY
509 Fifth Ave.
Telex: RCA 234933. T.: 7361356.

New Issue

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$100,000,000

Cyprus Mines Corporation

8 1/2% Sinking Fund Debentures Due April 15, 2001

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

Bach & Halsey Stuart Inc.
Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation
Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Incorporated

Drexel Burnham & Co.
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Incorporated

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Incorporated

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co.
Incorporated

Lehman Brothers
Incorporated

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Incorporated

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenniger & Smith
Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

Reynolds Securities Inc.
Incorporated

Wertheim & Co., Inc.
Incorporated

White, Weld & Co.
Incorporated

Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated

ABD Securities Corporation
Incorporated

Basle Securities Corporation
Incorporated

EuroPartners Securities Corporation
Incorporated

Kleinwort, Benson
Incorporated

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation
Incorporated

UBS-DB Corporation
Incorporated

April 28, 1976

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) April 27[illegible][illegible]

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Currency Rates

By reading across this table or yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centres. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	£	It	Gr	SF	Swiss	Dan.S.
Amssterdam	2.5389	4.9602	10.334	57.685	16.311*	14.675*	49.65*	44.7*	46.4*
Berlin	2.81	1.10	12.54	64.89	4.378*	14.474	15.011*	15.411	6.4
Frankfurt	2.5324	4.95	10.33	54.43	3.855*	14.644	15.211*	100.53*	46.4
London	1.2545	4.8317	10.518	1.50	4.987*	17.31	4.0575	10.00	29.7
Paris	2.467	1.237	12.54	58.19	330.96	12.96	35.224	14.75	14.75
Paris	4.5670	8.9075	13.670*	5.38205*	173.400*	10.628*	184.800*		
Zurich	2.6383	4.9607	99.53*	19.73					

The following are dollar rates for the major currencies:

Israeli £ 1 = 3.48; £ 1 = 67.25; £ 1 = 16.311; £ 1 = 15.145; \$ 1 = 4.9370; Y 1 = 293.36

Belgian financial franc: 40.00; Canadian \$: 0.9629; Hong Kong \$: 4.9170.

(*) Commercial franc; * Units of 100; £ Units of 1,000 (Y Units of 10,000)

(2) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

NEW ISSUE

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April 27, 1976

U.S. \$10,000,000

Meidensha Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd.

9¼% Guaranteed Notes Due 1981



Guaranteed by
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.

Sumitomo White Weld Limited

Arab Financial Consultants Company s.a.k.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A.

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Arab Finance Corporation s.a.l

The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company Limited

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)

European Arab Bank (Brussels) S.A.

Investment and Finance Bank s.a.l. Kidder, F

nal Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

J. H. van der Schueren & Co. S.A.

Smith Barney Harris Gingham & Co.

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises — U.B.A.F.

Age Group	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
0-14	25	20	15	12	10
15-24	15	18	20	22	20
25-34	10	12	14	16	15
35-44	10	12	14	16	15
45-54	10	12	14	16	15
55-64	10	12	14	16	15
65-74	10	12	14	16	15
75+	10	12	14	16	15

CROSSWORD—Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 John
5 Offspring: Abbr.
9 John
12 Arrow poison
13 English Derby site
15 Marsh bird
16 Miss Foch
17 John
19 Jordan River outlet
21 Plumed Knight
22 Thing to lend
23 Course, in Germany
24 John
29 Quench
32 Cool drinks
34 Pique
35 Staggered
36 Test place
37 Lake of Africa
39 — gratia
40 Dirty mark
43 Thou, in Paris
44 Leaning
45 John Jacob
48 Each, in Spain

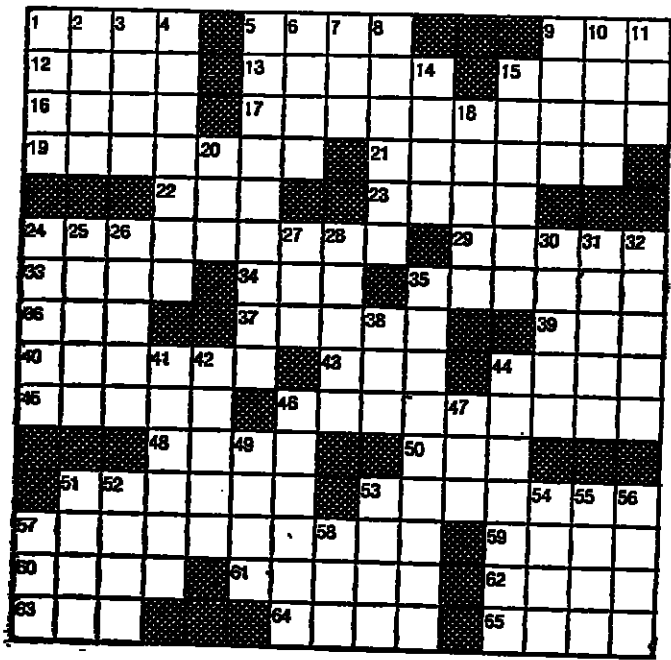
DOWN

1 In a —
(in trouble)
2 Unicorn fish
3 Miss Horne
4 Bellwethers
5 Settle
6 Hebrew measure
7 Compass
8 Paving stone
9 Slay
10 Cockney's equine
11 Consume

50 Odd or vacant
51 Nader worker
53 Furlong
57 John
59 He was Lat.
60 To
61 Sight or taste, e.g.
62 Dream, in France
63 Repeat
64 Robert and
65 Ooze

14 Part of a bird's bill
15 Stop, as a yawn
18 Half briefly
20 — when
24 Light wood
25 John
26 Contradict
27 Suffice
28 Gaucho's lasso
30 John
31 N.H. city
32 Polishes, as copy
35 B. & O., Santa Fe, etc.
38 Not worth

41 Tractable
42 Make the —
43 Annoys
44 Part's partner
47 Do mild exercise
49 African rulers
51 Value
52 Vicinity
53 Gaelic
54 Hat or shoe
55 Own
56 Goose or one
57 — the breeze
58 Pronoun



WEATHER

ALABAMA	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALASKA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARIZONA	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ARKANSAS	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CALIFORNIA	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
COLORADO	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
CONNECTICUT	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
DELAWARE	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
FLORIDA	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
GEORGIA	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
HAWAII	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
ILLINOIS	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
INDIANA	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
IOWA	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
KANSAS	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
KENTUCKY	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
LOUISIANA	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
MAINE	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
MARYLAND	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
MASSACHUSETTS	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
MICHIGAN	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
MINNESOTA	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
MISSISSIPPI	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
MISSOURI	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
MONTANA	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
NEBRASKA	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
NEVADA	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208
NEW HAMPSHIRE	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
NEW JERSEY	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
NEW MEXICO	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232
NEW YORK	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
NORTH CAROLINA	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248
NORTH DAKOTA	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256
OHIO	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264
OKLAHOMA	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272
OREGON	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
PENNSYLVANIA	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
RHODE ISLAND	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296
SOUTH CAROLINA	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304
SOUTH DAKOTA	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312
TENNESSEE	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
TEXAS	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328
UTAH	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336
Vermont	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344
VIRGINIA	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352
WASHINGTON	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
WEST VIRGINIA	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368
WISCONSIN	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376
WYOMING	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384
YUKON	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392
YUKON TERRITORY	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

(w) Alexander Fund \$7.30
(d) (A)P Fund Int'l. \$6.25
(d) (A)P Fund \$6.25
(d) (A)P Fund \$6.25

BAKER JULIUS BAKER & Co. Ltd.
(d) (A)P Fund \$7.30
(d) (A)P Fund \$6.25
(d) (A)P Fund \$6.25

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Capital Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Capital Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Capital Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

CHRYSLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38
(w) Chrysler Int'l. \$12.38

BOOKS

INDIRA GANDHI

A Biography

By Zareer Masani, Thomas Y. Crowell, Illustrated

Reviewed by Paul Grimes

At a dinner party in New Delhi just 10 years ago, half a dozen leading Indian editors and political commentators speculated about the future of their new Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. They were in almost complete agreement—a rarity in the spectrum of Indian journalism—that Mrs. Gandhi, who had been head of the government less than three months, would soon be ousted.

As events have long since proved, the journalists were wrong. At the time, however, their reasoning sounded logical. Mrs. Gandhi's public image was one of frailty, shyness, indecision and political naiveté. In sharp contrast to her, the men who were considered the giants of Indian politics were stern strategists who had carefully built tight organizations around the country. They were skilled at manipulating and bargaining for shares of national power.

It was logical at the time to assume that these giants, whom many top journalists had known intimately for many years, would determine India's future—future with little room for Mrs. Gandhi. But in early 1968, after Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri died of a heart attack, the political bosses—later to become collectively known as "the syndicate"—quickly realized that they needed her badly. Months later, while some of them were encouraging strong criticism of her, they realized that they still needed her. They couldn't agree on anyone else to be prime minister, and each had believed that in Indira Gandhi he had found a personal pawn whom he could strongly influence, if not completely dominate.

Mrs. Gandhi, then 45 years old, was young by Indian political standards, and was modern in outlook. She had a clean public record. And most important, she was the daughter (and only child) of India's idolized first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. For many years until his death in 1964, she had been his steady companion. Though usually in her father's shadow, she became familiar to the masses.

As a result of being born a Nehru, a member of the country's leading family in the struggle for freedom from Britain, Mrs. Gandhi became trusted by hundreds of millions of Indians—the poor, the illiterate, the religious outcasts and the silent majority. Most of them would never know, or care to know, any of the political bosses.

Mrs. Gandhi gradually grew bolder, shrewder, more self-confident and, presumably, luckier. She belied the political prognosticators and pushed the bosses into bitter frustration while she amassed highly popular personal power.

The story of Indira Gandhi is very aptly told by 29-year-old Zareer Masani in his new biography. Among the biographies of her that have appeared in the West, Mr. Masani's is probably the best.

If the Prime Minister favors him for one reason, it is because of her own victory, which, even though she does not mean, however Masani believes that she has been right in this: One does not let Indira Gandhi in the world, but she must be with, regardless. And, said does his reckoning well.

Paul Grimes is on the New York Times.



BRIDGE

By Alan

South overcalled one heart as shown on the diagram with one no-trump. Eventually he bid three no-trump after his opponents persevered in clubs to the three-level and North showed modest values and a long club suit.

South was assuming that the opponents would lead hearts and that he would be able to make use of dummy's clubs, but the quality of that suit was a disappointment to him. It was clear to him that the opponents were due to take the club ace and at least four spade tricks, but there was a chance if they could be lured into continuing hearts.

At the first trick, therefore, he casually dropped his heart jack under dummy's ace and led a club. Eager to establish the heart suit, East rushed up with the ace and played the heart queen. South happily won with the king, cashed two club winners and scored seven more tricks in the minor suits for a total of 11. Notice that if South had routinely played the heart six at the first trick East would have known that hearts were a lost cause and would have tried

spades for wait of better. West claimed that he have ducked in clubs South to make a rummy moon play in order to again from the dummy. "Not at all," South "I would have played 't right back."

NORTH

WEST (3)

EAST

WEST (3)

EAST

WEST (3)

EAST

WEST (3)

EAST

Phillie Has 11 in April

nidt Hits 2 More to Tie Homer Mark

April 27.—Mike Youngblood fumbled the ball for an error and was sacrificed to third. Reliever Rawley Eastwick struck out Schmidt, but the ball got past catcher Johnny Bench for a passed ball and Cash scored. Schmidt's home runs in the third and fourth innings tied the major league record for April set

in 1971 by Willie Stargell of the Pittsburgh Pirates and tied in 1974 by Graig Nettles of the New York Yankees. He also has 10 homers in his last eight games.

The Phillies used the homer to take a 6-1 lead after four innings but the Reds battled back. Pete Rose singled home two runs to highlight a five-run sixth inning and doubled home two more runs as the Reds scored three times in the seventh to take a 9-7 lead. Bobby Tolán homered after a walk to Garry Maddox to tie the game at 9-9 in the seventh.

George Foster homered for the first Cincinnati run in the first inning and Bob Bailey connected after a Tony Perez double in the sixth for the Reds.

Cards 15, Giants 7
At San Francisco, Ron Fairly had four hits and drove in three runs and Lou Brock, Don Kessinger and Bake McBride each drove in two runs as St. Louis rallied from a six-run first-inning deficit to defeat the Giants, 15-7. The Giants made five errors, and 10 of the Cards' runs were unearned.

Both benches emptied after St. Louis scored six runs in the eighth inning. Vic Harris of St. Louis charged Giants reliever Charlie Williams at the mound after he was hit with a pitch. When peace was restored, Williams and Harris were ejected by plate umpire Ed Vargo. Seven runs in the first inning off starter Bob Forsch with ex-Cardinals Ken Reitz getting a three-run homer. Jim Barr was chased in the fifth when the Cards scored three runs to tie the score at 7-7. Greg Minton gave up single runs in the sixth and seventh and the Cards clinched the game with six in the eighth.

At New York, southpaw Mickey Lolich pitched a five-hitter for his first National League victory and batterymate Ron Hodges drove in two runs to lead the Mets to a 3-1 triumph over Atlanta. Lolich, who had lost his first three decisions in the NL after posting 207 victories in 13 seasons with Detroit in the American League, struck out nine—raising his career total to 2,701—and walked six in besting Dick Ruthven. It was Ruthven's first loss after three triumphs. The Mets scored twice in the

second inning on a single by Ed Kranepool, a double by Wayne Garrett and Hodges's two-run single. They added another run in the third when Kranepool hit into a double play to score Millan, who had walked to open the inning and moved to third on Del Unser's single.

Padres 6, Cubs 2
At San Diego, rookie Jerry Turner tripled in two to cap a three-run fifth inning and the Padres went on to defeat Chicago, 6-2.

With the Padres trailing, 2-0, Doug Rader opened the fifth by reaching second when right-flier Jerry Morales dropped his fly ball for an error. Rick Reuschel retired the next two batters and then walked Fred Kendall. Gene Locklear, pinch-hitting for pitcher Bill Greif, singled in Rader and Turner, then followed with his two-run triple to put San Diego on top, 3-2.

Dodgers 7, Pirates 1
At Los Angeles, Tommy John, coming back from arm surgery, hurried the Dodgers to a 7-1 victory over Pittsburgh for his first victory in nearly two years. A two-run homer by Ron Cey gave the Dodgers a 3-0 lead and John then held the Pirates scoreless on eight hits until the eighth inning when he gave up a run and was relieved by Mike Marshall. Doc Medich lost to make his record 1-2 as he worked four innings and allowed nine hits and four runs.

The Dodgers' Bill Buckner led off the first with a single, stole second and scored on Steve Garvey's double. Cey followed with his first homer of the season. Buckner, on his second of three straight singles, drove in Bill Russell in the second inning and in the third inning Garvey led off with his second double and scored on Henry Crux's single.

John ruptured a ligament in his elbow July 17, 1974, and underwent surgery that kept him out of action until this season.

Brewers 1, Angels 0
At Milwaukee, Don Monney's home run in the first inning gave the Brewers a 1-0 victory over California behind the three-hit pitching of Jim Cothren and Eduardo Rodriguez. Frank Tanana allowed just two Milwaukee hits but one of them was Monney's homer leading off the first inning.

Wolow will be ridden in the classic by his regular jockey Gianfranco Dettori, an Italian who has made an impact in Britain over the past couple of seasons.

Manado, who topped the French free handicap ratings last year, is the mount of 34-year-old French wizard Yves Saint-Martin, who has recovered from torn back muscles in time to take the ride.

Manado was beaten a length by Vitiges, mount of Gerard Rivasse, in the recent Prix Djebel. His trainer, Francois Djebeil, is confident that Manado will reverse these placings at Newmarket. But the prevailing firm ground is likely to favor Vitiges—and also Wolow—rather than Manado.

Saint-Martin has the favorite



BARELY REACHABLE—Giants' second baseman Derral Thomas barehands a single by Cards' Bake McBride.

French Horses to Make Run For England's Classic Prizes

LONDON, April 27 (Reuters).—The falling value of the British pound is not deterring the French from mounting a big raid on the first two classic races of the English season, the 2,000 Guineas and 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket tomorrow and Thursday.

Even with the fading exchange rate, the value of the one-mile classics is considerable as England's 3-year-old races carry a cachet beyond money.

In Wednesday's 2,000 Guineas for colts, local champion Wolow probably will be most strongly pressed by French runners, Manado and Vitiges.

Wolow, owned by Italian Carlo d'Allesio and trained by Henry Cecil, is unbeaten in five races and looks like a champion. He was England's top 3-year-old last season and won the Greenham Stakes Classic trial at Newbury in his debut for this season.

There are two further points to bear in mind. First, United is still a very young team and this is a match which puts pressure even on the most experienced. Secondly, Southampton has two very experienced players, veterans of Wembley, well able to raise their game on such an occasion: Peter Osgood and Mike Channon.

For Osgood this is an opportunity to make up for all the disappointments and frustrations he has had since he left Chelsea, his only previous club, a couple of years ago. At that time he was one of the outstanding forwards in Britain, a superb finisher, a clever creator, winner of a Cup medal in 1970 when his goal in the replayed match at Manchester helped Chelsea to beat Leeds and win the Cup for the first and only time.

Channon will have a double motive for wanting to do well: to help the Saints win the Cup, and also to stave off the challenge of the young Turks, United's splendid little wingers, Steve Coppell and Gordon Hill, whom many would like to see playing for England—at Channon's expense.

A couple of years ago Channon still looked like one of the best strikers in Europe, with his beautifully rhythmic stride, acceleration, and finishing power. Now, as England struggles to rebuild under the controversial management of Don Revie, he is less widely accepted; there's a call for new blood. The wide spaces of Wembley always suit him, and his raids down the right—so much his better flank, though he claims he can "hit the line from both sides"—may give United's left-back Houston a difficult afternoon. No match is lost until it's won.

Foreign Look
Channon, meanwhile, seems pretty certain to be in England's party for next month's Biscan-

Bullets Extend Series

Pistons Even in Playoff With Warriors at 2-All

DETROIT, April 27 (AP).—Howard Porter grabbed a rebound on a shot missed by the Warriors' Phil Smith with 7 seconds left, was fouled and scored two free throws to ice the Detroit Pistons' 106-102 National Basketball Association playoff victory over Golden State last night.

The Warriors had overcome a 16-point Pistons advantage going into the final period and battled back to nearly pull it out.

The victory evened the best-of-seven series at 2-all. The teams now head for Oakland where they'll play tomorrow night. Then they'll move back to Detroit for a Friday night game and if a seventh game is needed it will be Sunday in Oakland.

Detroit got clutch buckets from Bob Lanier and Curtis Rowe in the final 50 seconds after missed Golden State shots and then Porter's free throws completed the triumph when the missed shot by Smith could have knotted the score at 104.

Lanier rebounded from a poor third game with a 30-point performance that included 11 points and a vital deflection in the fourth quarter.

Bullets 192, Cavaliers 98
At Landover, Md., forward Elvin Hayes scored 28 points, including a key three-point play in overtime, to lead Washington to a 192-98 victory over Cleveland, tying their best-of-seven series at three games each. The seventh and deciding game will be played Thursday night at Richfield, Ohio.

Hayes, the Bullets' most prolific scorer during the play-off series, also had 13 rebounds and tied a club record with eight blocked shots as the Bullets saw

a fourth-quarter lead disappear before rallying to win in overtime.

Guard Phil Chenier added 24 points for Washington, while Nick Weatherpoon had 19. Austin Carr led the Cavaliers with 27 points while Jim Chones and Campy Russell had 18 each.

After regulation time ended in a tie at 88-88, the Bullets scored the first six points in overtime—baskets by guard Jimmy Jones, Chenier and Unseld. The Cavaliers were held scoreless during the first three minutes, but two quick baskets by Chones pulled them within two.

Weatherpoon put the Bullets ahead, 96-92, and with 2:05 remaining, the clubs traded misses, then Carr hit a layup with 1:17 remaining to again close the gap to two.

Hayes clinched the victory with 1:02 remaining with a turnaround jump shot. He was fouled by the Cavaliers' Nate Thurmond and sank the foul shot to put the Bullets up, 99-94.

Ashe Heads Cast For WCT Final

DALLAS, April 27 (Reuters).—World Championship Tennis today named the eight players who qualified for its championship tournament here from May 4 to 9.

The competitors, based on performances during the WCT winter-spring circuit, are: Arthur Ashe (U.S.), 880 points; Raul Ramirez (Mexico), 705; Guillermo Vilas (Argentina), 695; Eddie Dibbs (U.S.), 675; Bjorn Borg (Sweden), 650; Dick Stockton (U.S.), 595; Bob Lutz (U.S.), 585, and Harold Solomon (U.S.), 565.

Cup Final Appears Too Easy for Manchester

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, April 27 (IHT).—Except for World Cup finals, the FA Cup Final remains the salient match of the English soccer calendar, even when it is likely to be as one-sided as Saturday's between Manchester United and Southampton.

Indeed, United's chief worry must surely be that the match looks too easy, much too good to be true, while Southampton's chief hope must reside in the fact that when last a Second Division team met a First Division team at Wembley, Sunderland, the underdog, beat Leeds to take the Cup in 1973.

There are two further points to bear in mind. First, United is still a very young team and this is a match which puts pressure even on the most experienced. Secondly, Southampton has two very experienced players, veterans of Wembley, well able to raise their game on such an occasion: Peter Osgood and Mike Channon.

For Osgood this is an opportunity to make up for all the disappointments and frustrations he has had since he left Chelsea, his only previous club, a couple of years ago. At that time he was one of the outstanding forwards in Britain, a superb finisher, a clever creator, winner of a Cup medal in 1970 when his goal in the replayed match at Manchester helped Chelsea to beat Leeds and win the Cup for the first and only time.

Channon will have a double motive for wanting to do well: to help the Saints win the Cup, and also to stave off the challenge of the young Turks, United's splendid little wingers, Steve Coppell and Gordon Hill, whom many would like to see playing for England—at Channon's expense.

A couple of years ago Channon still looked like one of the best strikers in Europe, with his beautifully rhythmic stride, acceleration, and finishing power. Now, as England struggles to rebuild under the controversial management of Don Revie, he is less widely accepted; there's a call for new blood. The wide spaces of Wembley always suit him, and his raids down the right—so much his better flank, though he claims he can "hit the line from both sides"—may give United's left-back Houston a difficult afternoon. No match is lost until it's won.

Foreign Look
Channon, meanwhile, seems pretty certain to be in England's party for next month's Biscan-

or League Standings

Division	W	L	GB
1	7	3	1.3
2	6	4	2.0
3	5	5	2.7
4	4	6	3.3
5	3	7	4.0
6	2	8	4.7
7	1	9	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

Division	W	L	GB
1	6	4	1.3
2	5	5	2.0
3	4	6	2.7
4	3	7	3.3
5	2	8	4.0
6	1	9	4.7
7	0	10	5.3
8	0	10	6.0

are restaurants special
Dutch and International
European coffee lounge
and a really swinging
even an authentic Japan

Observer

Greening of the News

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Now that Barbara Walters has broken the million-dollar-a-year salary barrier which has kept journalists economically depressed for so long, there should be better days ahead for Republicans.

Republicans have constantly complained of a Democratic bias among journalists, without showing much understanding of why such a bias was naturally anticipated. It should have been obvious to them all along that in a craft in which everyone was making less than a million dollars a year there would be no great outpouring of sympathy for Republican economics.

Nothing does so much to promote Republicanism, however, as a check for \$19,230.77 at the pay window every Friday night. Now that Miss Walters has broken through to that sweet green Mysum, it will doubtless be but a short time before dozens, then hundreds, then thousands of other journalists pour through.

In anticipation of the great day, I have already begun to practice thinking like a Republican. It suddenly occurs to me, for example, that my million-a-year is not going to make me as happy as I once thought it would.

In the first place, an agent will take 10 per cent of the top, leaving me only \$900,000. Federal taxes will take maybe half of this, leaving me down to \$450,000. Heaven only knows what the State of New York and the City of New York will carve out, but I shall probably be lucky if I am left with \$365,000 after those vicious exponents of big government finish.

Merely thinking about it is enough to make a person despise Democrats, with their constant demands for more taxes, bigger government and handouts. Why should a hard-working journalist have his million cut down to \$365,000 while shiftless idlers shuffle at the public trough?

A press of millionaire journalists will be quite different from the press of threadbare entrepreneurs struggling for a \$10 raise, which is the press of American

mythology. Imagine how different "The Front" magazine editor would be if Hildy Johnson had been a million-dollar-a-year man.

I see the drama opening with Hildy's arrival at the Chicago jail after a dinner at the White House during which he had advised the president about new legislation for the stock market. The cops would mob Hildy to get his autograph. The mayor and the hangerman would pose for news photos with him. Hildy would urge the mayor to get the hanging over with early so he could make a midnight talk-show appearance with Zsa Zsa Gabor and Xavier Cugat.

I can't believe Hildy would be anything but horrified by the news that the innocent anarchist scheduled to hang at midnight had escaped. I would be surprised if Hildy—who was never long on morality—didn't agree with the authorities that anarchists deserved to be hanged whether they were innocent or not.

I strongly suspect that instead of hiding the poor fellow in his roll-top desk, Hildy would triumphantly hand him over to the warden and stay over in Chicago another day to receive a medal from the mayor and a citation from the Chamber of Commerce.

This is the sort of thing we can probably anticipate in the coming age of journalistic millionaires. There was a slight hint of it in the wind in fact, during the 1972 presidential campaign of Sen. McGovern. People who aided McGovern in that campaign were started at the time by the vehemence with which the press vilified his famous proposal to "give everybody \$1,000," a crude shorthand description of a negative income-tax plan.

After the debacle, one McGovern aide observed that what they had overlooked was the fact that the press by 1972—when \$30,000 a year was not an uncommon salary for Washington reporters—had become part of the higher-income group which resents having its salary egregiously redistributed by government.

Thirty thousand a year is still a far country mile from Miss Walters's million. When we all cross over into that palmy brook, the Republican should be very close to realizing their ancient dream of a journalism that truly appreciates the oil corporations of the world.

'I'm Not an Actress, Really'—Ava Gardner

By William Tuohy

ROME—It had been a long, hard day for Ava Gardner. And now, near the end of it, she sat in a canvas chair between takes on the set, lit a cigarette, kicked off a shoe and sipped white wine from a plastic cup.

"I've got a touch of the flu, baby, and I don't feel well," she said. "And I found out last night there have been problems getting my salary on this picture. My business manager advised me to stop working this morning, but director George Cosmatos is a dear man and I didn't want to let him down."

"This money problem has something to do with the agents, Christ, they get 10 per cent for making my life miserable. They're all rotten sots who think actors are stupid. Dumb I may be, but stupid I'm not."

"George asked me to play this role: a middle-aged lady with a rich husband and a young lover, both bastards. But the real reason I'm in this picture is money, baby, pure and simple."

'Certain Something'

She took another sip of wine and said: "You know, I'm not an actress, really. I may have a certain something. But what is it? I'm sure as hell ain't acting. I've never been an actress."

This negative assessment is not, however, shared by others involved in the \$6-million production of "The Cassandra Crossing" filmed on location and at the Cinecittà studio in Rome.

"She's a delight to work with and a fine actress," said Sophia Loren, who had been shooting scenes with Ava Gardner and whose husband, Carlo Ponti, is producing the film. "Ava is a beautiful woman, relaxed and a wonderful companion. And this has not been an easy movie to do. We are shooting out of sequence, and most of the scenes take place on a constricted set."

"Ava knows her way around a set," added Cosmatos, the 34-year-old Greek-born director. "She's up every morning at 6, and on the set at 8. If any proof were needed of the professionalism of this cast, it is the fact that after 12 weeks of shooting, we are winding up a day ahead of schedule."

Occasional Flamenco

"I like to shoot quickly so the actors don't get bored sitting around waiting. Ava lives alone with her wife, and she occasionally breaks into a flamenco dance."

"The Cassandra Crossing" based on a script by Cosmatos and Robert Katz, is a thriller set aboard a Trans-European Express train which, after one of the passengers comes down with a deadly virulent



Ava Gardner... in '75 photo.

bacillus, is shunted toward a quarantine area in Poland.

An American military officer in command of the operation is determined to keep the train and the passengers from infecting all of Europe with the disease, and the passengers in turn are desperate to get off the train.

The cast, in addition to Miss Gardner and Miss Loren, includes Burt Lancaster, Ingrid Thulin, Richard Harris, Lee Strasberg, Martin Sheen, O.J. Simpson and Lionel Stander.

Stander, who is 68 and plays the train conductor, hunched forward in his chair and said: "Ava and Sophia are truly fine actresses. There are some remarkable younger actresses around today, but few have that bigger-than-life quality that Ava and Sophia. It is a kind of magic, an X-quality that is increasingly rare."

Quarter of Century

After a quarter of a century in films, Ava Gardner remains a woman of remarkable beauty. And if her jaw line is not quite so firm, well, she is 54 years old.

She has led a tempestuous, hard-living and drinking life with marriages to Mickey Rooney, Artie Shaw and Frank Sinatra. For the past decade, she has lived abroad, first in Madrid, and now in London.

"I've really only loved three men," she said. "My husbands. I'm closer to Frank than to the others. Frank is an exceptional man, and one of the kindest persons I have ever met."

Martin Sheen's wife approached. "Could I trouble you for a signature on this photograph," she asked.

"I ain't no trouble at all, honey," Miss Gardner said, her drawl deepening. "Happy

to do it." She wrote: "For my dear baby, Martin, much love, Ava."

"I'm not comfortable acting," Miss Gardner said. "I rarely read the whole script for a film, and sometimes not even all of my part. They say that good dubbers make bad actors and vice versa. Well, Clark Gable and I were known as the quickest at dubbing roles at MGM so I guess that tells you something about my acting ability."

Movie World

"I've never been happy in the movie world. I know it's ungrateful to complain—you accept the money and you accept what goes with it. The loss of privacy. The constant spotlight. You go out for an evening, and everyone watches to see whether you take one drink or three drinks before dinner."

"What I like about London is you can take your dog for a walk in the park and nobody notices you. To me, sanity is more important than stardom. The important thing is to survive as a person. Survival is the thing."

"Over the years, I've come to hate the press, the way words get twisted. It hurts to see these twisted things in print, it really hurts. I'd like very much some time to write a book and take what's been written about me, all the lies and misquotes, and then print the truth. But I probably won't. It would take too much time, and I'm too lazy."

"I've chosen to live in London because it is a pleasant place, very civilized. I've been living up there weekends. But I don't consider myself a European, or an expatriate. I consider myself an American. You bet your ass I do, baby."

The conversation shifted to the U.S. political campaign: "I'm for Hubert Humphrey," Miss Gardner said. "And I'll bet that Hubert Humphrey is going to be the next president."

"Jimmy Carter? I ain't no Georgia peach, baby, I'm a Tarheel," Miss Gardner, who is from Smithfield, N.C., said.

"When Richard Nixon abdicated, I sent Gerald Ford a telegram saying that I would sleep better at night knowing he was in the White House. I signed it with my name, and added, an American Democrat."

"Ford wrote me back a nice personal letter. I thought, God, how nice. I was so pleased. It was something I could frame. Then a few days later he went and pardoned Nixon, and washed the whole thing down the drain. No, Humphrey's the man for me."

"Today hasn't been my best day," she said, taking a sip of wine. "So I'm going to bed early tonight. That's my main cure for everything: early to bed, early to rise, makes an old lady wealthy and wise."

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: Andre the Seal Safe After Two-Week Stay

Andre the Seal, 15, ended his two-week odyssey that began in Boston Bay, back in his floating pen in Rockport, Maine. "He doesn't seem to be the big blob he was when he left the New England Aquarium," declared Harry Goodridge, who found Andre in 1961 when he was a 3-day-old pup who had become separated from his mother. Andre winters at the Boston aquarium and summers in Maine. Usually he makes his swimming trip of 180 miles in about three days. This year it took him two weeks. Apparently he made several stops along the way this year. Andre used to remain in his pen during the summer but was allowed to roam free in winter. But when fishermen complained that their boats were being nearly swamped by the overly friendly seal who enjoyed hopping aboard, he was penned up year-round. Except, of course, for the annual trip north to Maine.



Anchorman and chief reporter for "CBS Reports" beginning June 1 will be Bill Moyers, 42, former Peace Corps director and White House aide during the Johnson years and host of his own news show on the Public Broadcasting System. The position on the program has been vacant since last December when Dan Rather left to become co-editor of the network's "60 Minutes" show.

"The Abbeys of Crewe," Muriel Spark's 1975 "modern morality play" satirizing "Watergate," is being turned into a movie called "Nasty Habits," now being made in London. Glenda Jackson is playing a nun's role that is based on former President Richard Nixon. Melina Mercouri has a role based on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. And Anne Mearns is playing a role based on President Ford.

The Independent Government of the Isle of Man is showing its independence (with the consent of Elizabeth II of Britain, but not, it is presumed, with the other notable involved) by issuing 30,000 sterling silver 25-pence coins (or 1 crown) as a tribute to the U.S. Bicentennial. One side shows the Queen; the other, George Washington. This is said to be the first British coin ever to bear the likeness of a U.S. president. During the Bicentennial year it will be circulated on the Isle of Man as legal tender. Other editions will be minted for collectors.

Crown Prince Akihito will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia June 12-15, becoming the first

Andre and Go

member of the Japanese family to visit a Communist country. Yugoslavia's last was in Japan in 1964, and while there Prince Akihito is making his father's stead. He is Jordan and Britain.

Lauren Bernstein, a teller from Brooklyn, won \$1.1 million in a lawsuit against a department store. He had accused the store of having stolen his car. The store had admitted that it had stolen the car, but the judge ruled in favor of Bernstein. The store had to pay him \$1.1 million in damages.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, APRIL 28, 1976
ACADEMY DYNASTY J. J. WYSE
DECEASED J. J. WYSE

MESSAGES, APRIL 27, 1976
REVIEWS J. J. WYSE
J. J. WYSE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ECOLE DE CHARCUTERIE. For the first time private students can follow the same classes as professionals. Courses in French and English. Demonstrations with testing of food and wine starts June 1. Fr. 500. La Varange & l'Academie du Vin, 34 Rue St. Dominique (Tel. 55.10.14).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHOTOGRAPHY CLASSES: Bill Thompson begins 4-week course in color photography on Sat. or Thurs. afternoons. Fr. 200. Bill Thompson, 115 E. 12th St., New York, N.Y.

JEFFREY AIRPLANE for sale. 1975 Cessna 441. Fr. 12,500. Call: 212-666-4448. Berlin, 118 E. 12th St., New York, N.Y.

BOOKS

BOOKS ON ASIA & MIDEAST. Fine selection of books, maps, etc. from Stephen Feldman Bookseller, 34 West 11th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11204, U.S.A.

SERVICES

Home-Phone Service: Beverly Hills. Exclusive Franchise! Fr. 10,000. U.S. TAX ASSOCIATES Federal & State returns. - Paris: 37.76.94.

LEAVING FOR U.S. Portable. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Call: Paris: 35.77.94, after 4 p.m. J. J. WYSE

EDUCATION

FRANCAIS RAPIDE. French 100 lessons. Fr. 2,500. Teacher & tape at your place even Sunday. Paris: 70.43.38.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. American Advisory Service. 602.98.42/43.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

CONCORDE: Fr. 2,500. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SERVICES

Home-Phone Service: Beverly Hills. Exclusive Franchise! Fr. 10,000. U.S. TAX ASSOCIATES Federal & State returns. - Paris: 37.76.94.

LEAVING FOR U.S. Portable. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Call: Paris: 35.77.94, after 4 p.m. J. J. WYSE

EDUCATION

FRANCAIS RAPIDE. French 100 lessons. Fr. 2,500. Teacher & tape at your place even Sunday. Paris: 70.43.38.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. American Advisory Service. 602.98.42/43.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

CONCORDE: Fr. 2,500. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SERVICES

Home-Phone Service: Beverly Hills. Exclusive Franchise! Fr. 10,000. U.S. TAX ASSOCIATES Federal & State returns. - Paris: 37.76.94.

LEAVING FOR U.S. Portable. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Call: Paris: 35.77.94, after 4 p.m. J. J. WYSE

EDUCATION

FRANCAIS RAPIDE. French 100 lessons. Fr. 2,500. Teacher & tape at your place even Sunday. Paris: 70.43.38.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. American Advisory Service. 602.98.42/43.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

CONCORDE: Fr. 2,500. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. 12th arrondissement. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, shower, terrace, pool, etc. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

PERSONNEL WANTED

IMPORTANT SOCIETE marque tres renommee. SECRETAIRE DE DIRECTION. Parfaitement bilingue. Fr. 10,000. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SECRETARIE DE DIRECTION. Parfaitement bilingue. Fr. 10,000. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SITUATIONS

SECRETARIE DE DIRECTION. Parfaitement bilingue. Fr. 10,000. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SITUATIONS

SECRETARIE DE DIRECTION. Parfaitement bilingue. Fr. 10,000. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SITUATIONS

SECRETARIE DE DIRECTION. Parfaitement bilingue. Fr. 10,000. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SITUATIONS

SECRETARIE DE DIRECTION. Parfaitement bilingue. Fr. 10,000. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SITUATIONS

SECRETARIE DE DIRECTION. Parfaitement bilingue. Fr. 10,000. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SITUATIONS

SECRETARIE DE DIRECTION. Parfaitement bilingue. Fr. 10,000. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SITUATIONS

SECRETARIE DE DIRECTION. Parfaitement bilingue. Fr. 10,000. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SITUATIONS

SECRETARIE DE DIRECTION. Parfaitement bilingue. Fr. 10,000. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SITUATIONS

SECRETARIE DE DIRECTION. Parfaitement bilingue. Fr. 10,000. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.

SITUATIONS

SECRETARIE DE DIRECTION. Parfaitement bilingue. Fr. 10,000. Call: Paris: 37.76.94.